

W. B.

S P I C E D S L A W

FOR

SOUTHERN DIGESTION,

AND OTHER PAPERS.

WRITTEN FOR THE ORDER OF W. B.

BY

J. J. DELCHAMPS.

WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ORDER.

BY ORDER OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,

C. of G. A., Order of W. B.

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NOTICE.

The following papers were written for the order of W. B. and published for gratuitous distribution. Although large editions have been so distributed, the members find themselves unable to supply the demands of their friends, all copies of the first numbers having been disposed of, yet there are hundreds of the brethren of the Order in the army who have been imperfectly supplied.

The Order has therefore resolved to publish the entire series with the Constitution annexed to be distributed as before, but feeling that the liberality of the brethren has been sufficiently taxed, however willingly that tax has been borne by the comparatively small number, who not being in active service are contributing members, the Publishing Committee has agreed that whoever desired it might publish additional copies at his own risk and for his own profit.

Should any copies be offered for sale therefore, let it be understood that the Order of W. B. merely consents thereto, these papers having been published by it from patriotic motives alone.

To those who may have been mystified by the name of the Society, we would suggest that, we who regard the *Sunny South* as our mother land, whether by birth or adoption, which we have sworn to defend at all hazards, may well claim to be *Brothers*, and laboring to uphold the rights, liberties and institutions of our beloved country, the name of *Working Brothers* may not be deemed entirely inappropriate.

The following incident may not be uninteresting.

On the 8th day of May, 1862, a shop at labor in the city of Mobile was visited by a number of strangers who, making themselves known as brethren, requested that a neighbor of theirs whom they had brought with them should be initiated there and then.

"Why do you not initiate him in your own shop in Mississippi?" was the natural query.

"Our shop has volunteered for the war and is now encamped as a company in one of our presses;" was the answer. "We wish this friend of ours, who is too old for military service, to be indoctrinated so that seed may be left in our county in case we are killed off. Finding him by chance in the city, and learning that your shop met to-night, we have brought him to your ante room, and ask as a favor that you perform the ceremony of initiation for us."

Mississippi was put through.

To our brethren in the army throughout the Confederacy, we would say, "Be of good cheer, the principles you advocated are progressing, and when you return home, you will find that the brethren to whom you committed the work have not been unfaithful."

J. S. GROVE,	} Publishing Committee.
D. T. REA,	
B. B. COX,	
JOSEPH TUCKER,	
P. J. PILLANS,	

Spiced Slaw for Southern Digestion.

DISH No. 1.

The wise profit from experience, the fool from nothing. Whether the warnings of the past and the hardships of the future suffice to open the eyes of the Southern people to the errors of their ways, and induce them to turn their steps to better paths, time, that proves all things, alone can decide. While we hope for the best, well founded doubts bid us fear the result.

There was a Southern city once, its sons were brave and honorable, its daughters fair and virtuous, but wisdom dwelt not in that city. The minds of its citizens was no match for the subtle cunning of a race of men of Northern tribes, who swarmed thither at stated seasons. The chief city of a land of unequalled fertility, its citizens profited not thereby, but the wealth that was poured into its lap was gathered up by the hungry tribes of a hostile country, to enrich their bleak and dreary land. Its merchants were but agents of Northern ones, its trade was in the hands of its enemies, its storehouses and its workshops were filled with men hostile to its institutions, while its own people sought in vain for work. Sails without number from the Northern land filled its broad harbor, but all the work done thereon was for men of their own country, because it had been decreed that none of the people of the city of the South should be allowed to earn a livelihood from the labor of the ships of the North. When the season of the plague was come, the city was deserted of all save its own people ; then its young men were allowed to play as clerks around the empty shelves and deserted counters of its stores, but when the pestilence was done, they were turned out to make room for young men from the country of the North.

And in time the tribes of the North became puffed up, and being by nature covetous and of a race that ever bore envy in their heart, they said to the people of the city of the South, "Ye are a rich people, and by your wealth we have profited much, and have learned to love the wealth of the South though we hate its people ; henceforth ye shall be ruled by us and submit to our commands, for we have resolved to choose you a lord and ruler, who shall do with that which is yours even as we shall decree." But the people of the Southern city said, "We will not do it ; and ye shall not rule over us ; neither shall ye decree concerning

that which is ours." Then said those to one another, "We are many, and with their wealth we have built us many ships of war; besides, we have the keeping of their strong places; let us compel them to submit themselves to us and own us for their lords."

But the men of the city heard these things and waxed wroth; yea their women were angered: the wife said, "Husband, go with our young men to the battle and have no care for our little ones, them I will feed by the labor of my hands." The mother spake to her son, "Thy father is old and feeble, go thou; God will provide for us, and we shall pray to him to watch over thee." "Not this month nor the next," said the maiden to her lover, "thy country needs thy arm, go prove thyself a man, and when her freedom shall be secure, come and claim a willing bride. I will never be the mother of slaves." And the men went forth from the city and possessed themselves of their strongholds.

Then said the tribes of the North, "We had no thought ye would wax so wroth, and we have no stomach to fight with you. We have decreed that it is best for you to believe as we do, and to love darkness better than fairness, and crookedness rather than straightness, and them that smell of the he-goat better than them that are as yourselves; and that ye should cast aside the old God that made you and the book of the law that he gave to your fathers, and bow down to the new God that we have fashioned to our mind, and accept the words of the book of the law as we read it unto you; but if ye will not, because we are not yet ready to constrain you, we shall not press you overmuch, only submit yourselves to us and let us take back your strongholds into our keeping that we may make them stronger, and try the rule of the ruler that we have chosen to be over you for four years." But the men of the South answered them saying, "Neither will we for a day; nor if we would, durst we go back to our women."

Then the tribes of the North were sore troubled, and said to one another, "What have we done; we have lost that which we had and cannot live without, the wealth of the South. We are many and have great ships, let us try to compel them; if we fail, we shall lose no more, but if we prevail we shall rob them of their wealth, their servants shall be our servants, and they shall be lower than our servants." And they began to number their tribes for the battle.

Then the clerks and serving men from the tribes of the North who worked for wages in the city of the South said, "The men, yea, the women of this city are preparing for war, for they are of much spirit, so that if one call a man of that race a coward he will knock one down. But we are not of a fighting race, let us scoot." And they scooted. Likewise the men that wrought in the storehouses and warehouses, and the woodworkers and the stoneworkers, said, "There is trouble a coming, and we may be called upon to fight for this city wherein we have made our substance, let us sneak away." And they did sneak away. And so spake the men that worked on the waters of the Southern city, and all other men whatsoever their calling, that were of the race of the tribes of the North, and did in like manner. And they all gathered together their substance of the wealth of the city of which they had possessed them-

selves, and put it into their nether garments, saying, "We go, tarry awhile, and when this trouble is over we shall come again." And they did all sneak, and scooting departed.

But there were some few that had come from the land of the North to the city of the South, but were not of the race of the tribes of the North, and loved not darkness better than fairness, and crookedness better than straightness, and them that smell of the he-goat better than the people of the Southern city, neither did they bow down to the new God that they of the North had fashioned after their own hearts to set over all land in which they might have dominion, but worshipped the God that made them, so that they were in all things like unto the people of the city of the South: and these said, "The men of the city are right, and we will abide in the city where we have lived, and will fight for the land wherein we have earned our substance." And these all made themselves ready for battle, and they that had substance gave unto their brethren to provide that which was needed for the defense of the city, and of them some were made captains of hundreds; and of these there were those who, having gained much substance, gave thereof freely to the men of their companies to provide the things that they needed, and made allowance from their wealth to help provide for the families of those of their men that were poor, and they did not seek to increase their wealth by overcharging the people of the city for the wares which they had and which the people needed. And the good deeds that were thus done, although in secret, became known, and great love filled the hearts of them that heard these things for them that did them.

And so from them that had come out of the North, but were not of the tribes of the North, being of a better race and a different faith, there went forth a valiant gage of battle against the men of the tribes of the North that sought to subdue the city of the South that they might plunder it. And these were in all things different from other few, who being of the race of the tribes of the North, might seek to pretend themselves true men, but whom the men of the city of the South knew not to be worthy to abide, but only fit to scoot or be scooted:

Then the ships of war of the tribes of the North, that they had built with the money of the city of the South, came down and surrounded the city, for the men of the city had no ships, inasmuch, as they had been told by the men of the North that their city should be an agricultural city, and that the building of ships was not good for them, neither was it good for their men to work at the building of ships at \$4 a day; but the men of the North found it good for themselves, and built ships with the wealth of the city at \$4 a day, and took both ships and money. And their ships gathered round the waters of the Southern city and forbade all ingoing and outcoming therefrom; but the men on the ships trusted not themselves to go out of their ships, for fear of the men, yea, of the women of the city, so they left ever a broad space of deep water between them and the people of the city of the South, and boasted themselves with big words, for the men of the South had no ships. And distress fell upon the people of the city, for they were not a manufacturing people, and made
1 things that they needed, but purchased them of the men of

the tribes of the North because these had told them it was not fitting that they should make these things that they used, inasmuch as their city was an agricultural city, and it was more becoming that the grass of the isles of the ocean should grow in the streets of the city and the wild weed of the dyer should stink in the highways thereof; therefore hearkening to the men of the tribes of the North, they made nothing, but purchased all things from those men. And so it chanced that when the men of the city went forth to the battle, they were needy, both as to the implements of war and to garments. But being a brave and a valiant people, they went forth to the battle without arms in their hands or sandals to their feet, and lay down to sleep on the naked ground for want of wherewith to put under them or over them, because that they were not a manufacturing people. Likewise they that remained in the city of the South were lacking in those things that they needed, because that not being a manufacturing people, they purchased all things from the people of the tribes of the North. And so in time it chanced that all things were high priced and scarce, and that the poor, nay, the rich, were not able to procure the things that they needed; and it came to that pass that the children, nay, the men, oftentimes covered not their heads against the sunshine, nor against the shower, and their feet were bare of of buskins and of sandals, and the hem of their upper garment hung out of the rents of their nether garments, because the people of the city of the South were an agricultural people and did not make the things they needed but purchased them from the tribes of the North. And the up and downedness of their women was greatly increased, and their slimmess greatly magnified, because of the lack of many things that they were wont to use, for the men of the city were of a mind that it should be an agricultural city, and they would manufacture nothing that they needed for themselves or their women, so that these purchased the roundness of their garments and the fulness of their skirts from the men of the tribes of the North. And so great distress came upon the people thereof, because that they were minded that their city should be an agricultural city, and to have the grass of the isles of the ocean to grow in the streets of their city, and the wild weed of the dyer to stink in the highways thereof, rather than to encourage the men of the city of the South, who had a mind to manufacture the things that were needed by the men and women thereof.

And there was a madman in those days, whom all men called mad because he said, "Brethren, purchase not the things that ye need from the men of the tribes of the North, but rather from men of your own city." And men of the tribes of the North said, "Hearken not unto him; he is mad. Ye are an agricultural people, and your city is an agricultural city." And all men said, "He is mad."

And the man that was a madman went about the streets and highways of the city, and said to the men thereof, "Men and brethren, our people who have gone to the battle are lacking in all things that they need, and the men and women of our city are lacking likewise, because that we have not manufactured the things that we do need; therefore, determining from this time henceforth never more to have dealings with

the tribes of the North who seek to set a ruler over us, and have girded the waters of our city with many ships of war, let us encourage our men who are minded to manufacture these things that are needed by the people of our city, that, being encouraged, they may set to and make the things that are needed, so that from this time henceforth there may be abundance thereof." And the men of the city being full of the wisdom they had gotten from the men of the tribes of the North, answered him and said, "Nay ! for we are an agricultural people, and our city is an agricultural city." But he that was a madman answered them, saying, "Ye say that which is true, for the grass of the isles of the ocean grows in the streets of your city, and the wild weed of the dyer stinketh in the highways thereof ! Yet, wherefore say ye that ye are an agricultural people ? or being an agricultural people, wherefore should ye not manufacture the things that ye need, and for the lack of which ye suffer ? Do ye not manufacture mutton from sheep and pelts from their skins, likewise beef from oxen and hides from the skins thereof ? Since ye have ventured thus far, wherefore should ye not make leather from the hides, and sandals and buskins from the leather, and in like manner make coverings for yourselves and your children from the pelts ye have manufactured from your sheep ? Doth not the wise man say, 'As well for an old ram as for a young lamb ?' " And in their wisdom they lifted up their voices and cried, "Go to ! we are an agricultural people, and thou art a madman !"

But he that was a madman spoke to those that in former days had a mind to manufacture the things that the people of the city were wont to use, and said unto them, "Come now and set to and make the things that are needed by the people of the city." And some said, "Nay ! for we are poor, because that we did try to do that which was right, and make for our brethren the things that they needed, and in so doing we have wasted our substance, because that the people of the city were not minded to trade with us, being ever minded rather to give the men of the tribes of the North two fold for that which was of but half the worth than to purchase of their brethren better wares at a lesser price." And others, who had some substance, said, "Nay ! and for that very reason." But he that was a madman answered them and said, "Ye do not consider. Do not the ships of the tribes of the North gird the waters of the city, so that there is neither incoming nor outgoing therefrom, and are these wares of the tribes of the North to be found therein ! Therefore make ye wares for the people of the city and they will buy of you."

And they, answering him, said, "The things are true that thou speakest, but this trouble is but for a time, and when we have expended our substance in framing vats and mill-stones and other buildings, and have made wares for the people of the city, the ships that gird the waters of the city will depart, and there will be outgoing and incoming, and the men of the tribes of the North will flock to the city of the South bringing wares and merchandize, and the people of the city will not purchase our wares, but will buy the wares of the men of the tribes of the North, and we shall lose all our substance, because it is ever the custom of the people of the city rather to give to one of the tribes of the North two-

fold for that which is of but half the worth, than to purchase from one of their brethren better wares at a lesser price." And he that was a madman knew not what to answer them, and so being silenced he went his way.

And he that was a madman, seeking a place wherein to hide, went into fold for that which is of but half the worth, than to purchase from one of the apartments of the women of the city. And behold, the women of the city were busy at various works ; some carding the wool from the pelts of the sheep, others the wool that groweth on the tree ; some spinning, some knitting, and others again weaving at the loom, and there were many busy with the needle. And he that was a madman, whispering, said, " Oh ! women of the city of the South ? know ye what ye do ? "

And they answered him saying, " Yea, verily ! Our husbands and our brothers, yea, our fathers and our sons are gone forth to the battle, and their heads are bare, and their feet are naked, and their garments are worn and rent, and we know that the winds of the North are more violent than men of the tribes of the North, and though our men are valiant, so that the men of the North tremble in their presence, when the battle is over, our husbands and our brothers, yea, our fathers and our sons, will tremble before the wind of the North, though being valiant, they flee not. And we shall make garments for our men who have gone for h to the battle, and warm coverings for their couch, and clogs for the nakedness of their feet, so that the men of the city of the South shall tremble before nothing that proceedeth out of the North. And we shall even make garments for our children, and coverings for the poor of the city of the South, which, for reason of the distress that has come upon the city, are wanting therein."

But he that was a madman, wondering much, answered them and said, " Know ye not and do ye not understand that the city of the South is an agricultural city, and that it is not fitting that anything be made therein, not even the things that are needed by the people thereof, for it is decreed that it be an agricultural city, and that the grass of the isles of the ocean grow in the streets thereof, and the wild weed of the dyer stink in the highways thereof ? Wherefor, then, will ye manufacture the things that are needed by the people of the city of the South ? "

And they answered him and said, " Such things we neither know nor understand, being but foolish women ; but that we do know and do understand we have already said unto thee, saying, our husbands and our brothers, yea, our fathers and our sons, do suffer for lack of the things that we are making, and besides there are many poor that lack in like manner, and for all these do we labor and make all that we can. And as to those things of which thou speakest, they concern us nothing. When the battle is over and the men of the North shall flee before the men of the city of the South, then these will come homeward and will do as is fitting concerning the things of which thou speakest, for they are wise, and in their wisdom will they consider concerning the city whether it be or whether it be not an agricultural city, and they will take counsel concerning the grass of the isles of the ocean and the wild weed of the dyer. Go to, thou art a madman ! Hinder us no longer from our work."

It is a subject of regret that the very precise VEREDICENS, from whom the above extract is transferred; did not continue his history somewhat further, that we might know what was the condition of the city of the South and its people in the years subsequent to the ending of the war. Did its people change their habits and customs? Did they turn their attention to the manufacture of implements of war and articles of prime necessity of every day life? Did they encourage their own citizens who sought to earn an honest living from the labor of the city, or did they still persist in ignoring the just claims of their own people and in giving employment, in preference, to men from the tribes of the North, sneaks and scooters, as they had proven themselves to be? Did they still purchase from these, their bitterest foes, what they needed, lest the "grass of the isles of the ocean and the wild weeds of the dyer" should find no more place in their thoroughfares?

All this we are left to surmise, and would naturally suppose that the people of the city of the South acted with some degree of common sense, were it not for the persistence they had shown in their madness, making so strong an impression on the minds of its men of means as to deter them from any enterprise even while the war lasted; besides, we are told by our historian that "wisdom dwelt not in that city."

The history, past and present, of our entire country offers many points of resemblance to that of "the city of the South." But the making of its future history is yet in our hands. Say, men of the Confederate States, how shall it be written? Shall we make a new record, or shall we let the past serve for the future? Shall all the labors of our cities henceforth be performed by Yankees; all our stores be occupied by Yankee venders of Yankee merchandize; none but Yankees be seen at its counters? Shall our brave soldiers return from the fields they have made historic by their valor and consecrated with their blood to find all employments in the hands of Yankees and nothing for their own to do?—Shall their noble wives, mothers, sisters and daughters, who are wearing their fingers to the raw in their labors of love, be told, when peace once more smiles o'er the land: "You may cease from your work whether you wish to or not. Now there is money in it, you must expect no more sewing to do. It must go to the support of Northern seamstresses, to the wives, sisters and daughters of those who fought against your relations and made you perhaps widows and orphans?"

Rather than such things be, sooner than we should stultify ourselves by such a national folly, be guilty of such a crime, let the war against

the North be made eternal ; rather be these fertile States sunk beneath the waves of the ocean : any thing, every thing, rather than further contamination and further spoiling from the accursed race of godless Puritans who so long infested our land, harboring in their hearts the bitterest hatred to the country whence they derived their wealth.

Men of the South be warned in time. We have nothing to dread from the North in arms ; it has done its worst, and its poisoned darts has glanced from our armor to fasten in its own vitals. But from the invasion of its pauper hordes when arms shall be laid assde, there is great cause of alarm. When the living wall of valiant soldiers that dashes back the maddened Northern wave, broken and foaming in impotent rage, shall be removed, let us erect in its place a moral wall, formed with contempt and cemented with hate, high as the heavens and deep as the center, within whose confines no Yankee footstep shall dare to tread, polluting the free and glorious soil they boasted they would subjugate and threatened with the chains of slavery. The North has sown the wind, let it reap the whirlwind. Not content with the rich tributes it received from the South, they sought to degrade us, henceforth never more let them hope to reap rich harvests from Southern labor, depriving our own people of employment to enrich themselves. But that these things may never more occur, it behooves us to provide in time, and by opportune counsel make provision for effective action when the time of action shall be at hand.

Spiced Slaw for Southern Digestion.

DISH No. 2.

The assertion is unblushingly made by our enemies, that the subjugation of the South and the uprooting of its institutions is demanded by the necessities of the Northern laboring classes. Our homes are to be polluted, our fair fields given up to fire and sword, our productive system of labor destroyed, and ourselves stripped of all our possessions, that the pauper laborers of New England may grow rich by our despoiling.

The North affords not labor to its dense population, hence "necessity" demands that the wealth producing labor of the South be yielded up to its hungry hordes. This necessity is the highwayman's plea; this shameless assertion is but a new wording of the infamous expression of a notorious Northern political trickster, "to the victor belong the spoils." As the dusky savage was driven from his hunting grounds to make room for the cultivated fields of the white man, so the brave sons and fair daughters of the Sunny South are to be driven forth, or exterminated, that their broad acres and smiling homes may be the spoil of the Godless Puritan of the bleak and sterile North!

Admitting the "necessity," conscious of the truth they have at last discovered, that excluded from the wealth of the South the hordes of the North must starve, the answer is plain. We can conceive of no "necessity" for their living. The people of the South, religious by nature and race, are loth to question the mysterious workings of Almighty Wisdom, yet to finite minds the extinction of the Puritanical race would be more easy of comprehension than its creation or its sufferance. The Saurians and the Sodomites lived and perished; beasts of prey, venomous serpents, Yankees and loathsome reptiles are permitted to breathe the air and enjoy the light of Heaven. Their creation is proof that they had a mission to perform; if that being done the world is now to be rid of their detested presence, Heaven be praised!

Like Brennus before the citidel, these new barbarians throw the sword of war into the scales of justice to outweigh the pure gold of right, civilization and Christianity. The sons of the South accept the challenge, and as Camillus in the fields of Southern Rome, will consign the Northern robbers to hospitable graves.

The result of a war between the South and the North cannot be doubted. The superiority of race was decided on the soil of brave old Eng-

land when the British club fled before the Roman sword, when the Saxon and aboriginal battle axes sank under the Norman bow and spear on Hasting's bloody field. It was evinced when Jack Cade's thieving rabble fled howling before the trampling hoofs of England's nobility ; it was settled when the fanatical Puritan, a religious and physical hybrid of all the inferior peoples that lived on England's soil, after a temporary success due to extraneous circumstances, yielded the palm of supremacy to the pure blooded Cavalier race as its rightful heritage. The history of the late Union vindicates this superiority, both physical and moral, in the most marked manner. Contrast scarce mentioned King's Mountain, probably the best fought battle of the Revolution, with overlauded Bunker Hill. In that, Southern patriots, undisciplined, scant of ammunition, fight their way to the top of a hill in the face of a force of amply provided English soldiery, killing and capturing a force greater than their own entire number ; in this, Yankee troops yield their entrenchments to British bayonets and run down hill homeward, to boast of their valor and write songs of triumph and histories for Southern boys, in which the glories of Bunker Hill shall be duly extolled. In the cabinet, in the field, compare our Washington and our Jefferson with their Adams and their Burr ; Jackson at New Orleans with Hull at Detroit ; Southern statesmanship with Northern piddling ; Southern valor with Northern cowardice ! Read it on every page of the Mexican War. On Buena Vista's hard fought field the lion-hearted Mississippians roll back the tide of war before which the panic stricken Indianians flee in frantic terror for miles away. Before Churubusco's frowning cliffs the quailing New York regiment take shelter behind the immortal Palmettoes, whose unwavering ranks ploughed by the iron hail—Butler, their noble leader, weltering in his blood, half their number slain—press ever onward up the steep and pluck the laurel victory and unfading fame even at the cannon's mouth.

Two such races, so marked, so different in their ancestry, their nature, disposition, could never long exist as one nation. The separation took place ; how stands the record of the present day ? The men of the South, true to their instincts, do manful battle in defence of their dearest rights— independence their aim, liberty and the right of free government their object. The Puritanical hordes of the North, their hands wreaking with the blood of women and non-combatants, trampling under foot every right of man and every law of God, press madly on to a war of conquest, subjugation, and spoliation, urged by their insensate lust and their blind avarice, nor deem a better plea requisite for wholesale robbery than that afforded by what they please to regard as their " necessities."

Yet there are good men at the North, brave men, honest men ; but as Lot among the Sodomites, they are but sojourners, neither of the same race nor faith. One fact little remarked is worthy of note. A strong tide of emigration flowing from New England turned its steady course westward and filled the northernmost portions of the Western States. Northern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are purely Yankee, and their population marked by the basest characteristics that distinguish the section where it originated, while that of their southern portions partake, in no

inconsiderable degree, of the manlier traits that characterize the nobler races of the South. Another wave of the same tide flowed southward, but not to settle there. A small portion, finding a land, a people, a religious faith and institutions congenial to its instincts, settled in the South, and from this are some of its most valued citizens ; but the by far greater mass, finding therein all things repugnant to its natural feelings save the wealth that excited its cupidity, remained there but so long as it might gratify its love of gain, or flowed back and forward at periodical times and seasons, carrying off at each ebb tide the golden sands of the Southern shore. It is needless to say that this class was not worthless merely, but hurtful in the highest degree. Yet it must appear strange to him who knows not that inborn impulses of instinct are ever more powerful than the dictates of conscience or of right reason, that this class should have proven bitterly hostile to the land whence it gathered its wealth, and fanatically anxious to destroy the institutions that produced it.

Though there are good men at the North they are but few, and their nature cramped, if not vitiated, by the surrounding influences, cannot attain the full developement belonging to their race. This may explain why the North in peace or war has never produced a first class man, judging by the Southern standard.

Though, for the sake of ten righteous sojourning amid the wickedness of Sodom, Mercy might plead for arresting the doom of Justice, and though Infinite Wisdom might distinguish a Lot to be separated from the multitude about to perish, such power belongs not to man. Of the inhabitants of the North, one in ten thousand might prove, on trial, to be an honorable man, but should the South suffer injury from the nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine for the chance of finding him? Or rather, should not the entire North be to us henceforth a thing of scorn and aversion to be forever kept far away from our shores?

Not satisfied with the immense tribute it received from the South through a thousand different channels, the North sought to dictate to it in reference to its religious faith and domestic institutions, but finding resistance, is now involved in a mad attempt to subjugate the South to its will, and avows its intention, if successful, to appropriate all its wealth at one swoop, and is doing its citizens all the injury it can, even endeavoring to destroy its harbors and close them forever to the world. Under circumstances so outrageous, so repugnant to civilization and humanity, can the North expect, when peace is made, to be placed on the footing of "the most favored nations?" Shall we give its citizens the precedence even of our own? Shall men who fought to reduce us to beggary and servitude profit by the wealth producing labor of the South, to the exclusion of our brave soldiers who shed their blood for its preservation and our protection? Shame on the thought! Yet these things may be; yes, will be, if we guard not in time against them.

In war there is no danger, but in peace——. Oh! my countrymen, for the sake of your sons who bled in your defence; in the name of your daughters, the light of your hearths; of the dear ones who bore them to you; in the name of your country, name holier than all, pause and re-

flect !

* * * * *

“Sir, excuse me, you have lost an arm, I perceive.”

“Yes sir, at Manassas.”

“That is a fine house you are having built. Permit me again. Is the contractor a Southern man or a Yankeedoodlean ; perhaps one of the rapscallions of McDowell’s army, the very fellow, perhaps, to whom you are indebted for the removal of that absent member of yours ?”

“Ah ! I never thought of that !”

“Your iron banisters are Philadelphia make, from the foundry, probably, of Col. ———, who was at Leesburg, when poor J. was killed.”

“J. was my brother’s son, sir !”

“Indeed ! Were our home foundries better encouraged, it would go far towards developing the mining resources of our State. The working of iron mines would help on the working of coal mines, &c. Cheap iron would facilitate the construction of railroads, to render easy the transportation of our staple products to a market, and in various ways benefit our agricultural interests, for we are an agricultural people, you know.”

“There is some truth in your remarks, Mr. Slycuts, but my architect told me it was much better to get my iron work from Philadelphia.”

“Being himself a Yankee, by birth and education opposed to Southern industry and prosperity, besides receiving probably a percentage on all orders for iron work that he can induce to be sent to some favorite Northern iron monger.”

“By Jove ! Not improbable.”

“Are those blinds and sashes of Southern manufacture or imported by ———, a Federal sympathizer in our late troubles, from the Connecticut factory of Major ———, who, while you were in Virginia suffering from your wounds, came South with the avowed purpose of putting arms in the hands of your slaves and inciting them to cut the throats of your wife and daughters.”

“Oh !”

“The French paints imported by our friend ——— are both brilliant and lasting. They have a body which enables them to withstand the trying effects of our climate, but you prefer, I see, the adulterated stuffs of the Zinc Company of those Abolition scamps at ———, N. Y.

“Confound them !”

“With all my heart. Although we have a number of resident painters eagerly looking for work to support their Southern born children, I see perched up that ladder a New England snow bird who has not been here long enough to say *cow* like a white man, and who will send nine dollars of every ten you pay him for daubing your house to the North as soon as he gets it.”

“Curse his hide, I don’t know that I would cry much if he were to fall off and break his scrawny neck.”

“Nor I, you may be sure. I never see one of our painters pass by where such a fellow is at work that I do not shut my eyes lest I should see him trip the ladder—accidentally, of course—with his foot as he

passes."

"I couldn't blame him much."

"By the by, Capt. —, who distinguished himself in Tennessee, is engaged in importing fine cloths direct from France, and our staunch friend —, who did so much good during the hard times by providing work for the wives of our absent volunteers, makes an excellent fit, but I see you prefer to help out the pauper labor of the North that beggared itself in the attempt to take possession of the entire labor of our country. Our hat manufactories are struggling to establish themselves, but meet with poor encouragement. Yours seems of Northern build. I wonder if it is from the Newark Factory of Messrs. — & Co., who subscribed so liberally to secure the success of the Black Republicans in the Lincoln canvass, and afterwards to fit out a regiment for our subjugation."

"Damnation!"

"Your shoes were made in Lynn. Do you really prefer them to the work of our own citizens? Better leather? Nicer fit? Last longer? Cheaper in the long run? Eh?"

"No, d—n it, no!"

"Such a shirt as mine, made here from Southern shirtings and Irish linen of direct importation, cost from \$2 to \$2 50 and will be good a year hence, yours, store bought and made at the North, costs something like \$1 50 or \$1 75, and with great care in washing and some re-stitching, may be made to hold together some four or five months. It is from motives of economy, doubtless, that you patronize Northern slop-work. Poor Mrs. —, by the by, whose husband was killed at Fort Donelson, is very badly off. She and her daughters find it difficult to get sewing enough to supply themselves with the bare necessities of life, owing to the ruinous Yankee competition."

"Sir, here are \$10, present them to her in my name, and if more be needed—"

"Excuse me sir, Mrs. —, though poor, is proud. I would not dare to offer her money. She often begs for work, never for charity. Her husband was a W. B., and, were she even so reduced as to consent for the sake of her children to accept alms, I doubt much if she would receive them from one who in all cases prefers to patronize Yankees to persons of his own race."

"Look here, Slycuts, confound you. I never would have believed that any man could ever have dared to make me feel half as mean as you have. That there may be a good deal of truth in your insinuations don't make the matter any better, I tell you. Confound you, I feel the steam rising, and have a strong desire to pitch into somebody. I might as well jump you for want of any one else."

"Thank you, couldn't accommodate you just now, am in a big hurry, heaps of sloshing round to do. Good-bye, try and keep cool."

"No you don't. Blast your hide, if you don't take this bill or tell me some way in which I can get it to Mrs. —, I will maul you or you will me."

"That's not difficult. Get a lot of goods and send them to Mrs. —."

with a request that she will make you a dozen every day shirts ; then, when you settle, if she charges you fifty cents apiece for the making, swear like a trooper—you're good at that, any how—that you always pay a dollar, and won't wear one that costs any less. You have mixed so exclusively with Yankees that you ought to be able to lie fifty cents on the dollar by this time easy. Now let me go. Before I start, if you feel nervous and think that moving your arm about will do you any good, just exercise your muscles on those Yankee friends you have distributed all over that house of yours. His Honor the Mayor, I believe, charges half price for lamming a snow bird."

"My friends ! Curse your picture, what do you mean by calling such cattle my friends ?"

Well, curse away you brave old dunderhead. You fought and bled freely in defence of your native South, and now, from sheer thoughtlessness, are doing all you can to cramp its energies, prevent the development of its resources, starve out your fellow soldiers and enrich its bitterest foes. God grant that a ray of light may penetrate your thick cranium, and you may be awakened to see things as they are and act with common sense."

"Good morning, General. This fine lad is your son, I believe ?"

"Yes sir, our baby ; he is on his way to school."

"Ah, to school ! and loaded like a pack horse. General, education is a very different thing now than when we got our English learning from Webster's Spelling Book, Murray's Grammar and Reader, Pike's Arithmetic and Olney's Geography."

"Indeed it is, and I doubt if the multiplicity of studies with which our children are now crammed is of any advantage to them."

"You don't think, then, that the so-called Yankee improvements in school books have advanced the cause of sound education in any wonderful degree ?"

"I do not : otherwise, to the contrary, most decidedly, I opine. For instance, we never found any difficulty in learning Geography, and to this day I have the general form and marked topographical features of any country so fixed on my mind, that I can call up, as it were, its picture to my mind's eye at once ; but had I been required to commit such a work as Cornell's High School Geography to memory, I doubt if I should know much about it now."

"You have hit it. The effort to crowd the youthful mind with an innumerable multiplicity of unimportant details prevents it from grasping anything with a firm hold ; besides, among such a confused mass of rubbish, how is the child to distinguish the important from the trivial !

But, General, what is your son studying and from what ?"

"I hardly know. James, show your books to Mr. Fitz Quiz."

"Thank you, Master James. Well, here is the Speller and Definer, by Salem Town, published by Phinney & Co., Buffalo, a regular out and

out Yankee humbug ; Cornell's Intermediate Geography, Appleton & Co., New York, not so bad as his high school one ; Bullion's Analytical and Practical Parody of Murray's English Grammar, Pratt, Oakley & Co. ; Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, Hickling, Swan & Co., from the hub of all creation, Boston ; Thompson's School do., Iverson & Phinney, New York ; Parker's Geographical Questions, Harper & Brothers, publishers also of an Abolition weekly and monthly ; Worcester's School Dictionary, Hickling, Swan & Brewer ; Quackenboss' History of the United States, Appleton & Co., and a lot more. By the bye, General, won't our children get a wonderfully correct idea of the war of secession, its causes, events and effects, from a Yankee history, eh ?"

"Master James, who is your teacher ?"

"Mr. —, sir But I'd rather not go to him, if father were willing."

"A full blooded fresh imported Yankee ! I would have sworn it. Well, General, when Master James has been Yankeeified through the elements you will send him to Yale or Harvard to finish off and get as thoroughly indoctrinated as a Southern boy can be, in the religio-conico-politico-infernal-Puritanical-hypocritical-namby-pamby-isms of New England ethics."

"James, you young cub, empty your satchel in that gutter. in the muddiest part of it, do you hear, and go home and play. You shall have holiday the rest of the week, or until I can think this matter over."

"Right, General ; give it a think or two, it will bear it. But, General, why can we not have Southern school-books for our Southern youth, instead of all this trash, designed not to advance the cause of education, but solely to fill the pockets of Yankee Abolition scribblers and publishers ?"

"I can't see why not ; it were certainly desirable ; but nobody will write them, it seems."

"Because nobody will buy them. You, a Southern man, send your son to a Yankee teacher, whose sympathies, if not his pocket, sides with Yankee book mongers, and you wonder why no Southern author takes the field, from which the teachers we employ effectually debar him. How often, General, has James to change his text books ?"

"I can't say ; but every week I must get him a different Grammar, Arithmetic or Geography. This is a thing I can't understand. He has a cart load of school books at home, all new and all useless."

"Well, General, how know you how much percentage his Yankee teacher gets on the orders his scholars bring in for books ? Depend upon it, Yankee publishers are a sharp set."

"That accounts for the milk in the cocoanut, I have no doubt."

"Beside, General, publishing being in its infancy here, is costly, and Southern men who are capable and willing, have not, perhaps, the means to publish at their sole risk, no facilities being offered them by our few and timid publishers."

"They should be assisted"

"Prettily spoken, but words butter no parsnips. Suppose a true South-

ern man had a manuscript which competent men judge of value, but which, for want of some \$250 or \$300, he could not publish, would you lend him \$25?"

"I will give \$100, if he will engage that his work be printed, stereotyped and bonud within the Confederate States."

"Right, for once; but so much is not needed. I will assume you lend \$25 payable in books or from the proceeds of the first sales. There ought to be ten or twelve men in the city willing to do the same. \$300 started in this way would start one work; when refunded, it could be used to set another on foot, and so on. The success of a single book would go far towards establishing the principle and give confidence to authors and publishers. In this way our schools would be supplied with Southern books, publishing houses would be established and multiply, printing and stereotyping would become important branches of Southern industry, hundreds of thousands of dollars saved to the country, &c., &c. Hang you, do some of the thinking yourself, and don't make me do it all for you."

"Old fellow, you are right. I see through it all as easy as the man saw through the mill-stone when the hole was picked in it. Now, I'll tell you this: if any respectable Southern man will come to me and say, I have a school book which I have not the means to bring before the public, and will give me reasonable assurances that it is likely to prove of value, I shall subscribe liberally as a free gift towards its publication, and shall furthermore direct him to several friends of mine, who, I guarantee, will do as much."

"John, old fellow! you and I were schoolmates and chums, but I never suspected you of being such a blockhead."

"Expound, I don't take."

"Hark you, John! you have been dealing so exclusively with Yankees that you look to find even a white man's soul in his pocket. Do you expect an educated Southern born and bred gentleman, capable and worthy of writing a work fit for the education of your son, to come to you humbly, hat in hand, whining out, 'General, I respectfully beg you to be so good as to please give me or lend me \$25 towards publishing this work, and to have the further kindness to oblige me by suggesting the name of some friend of yours whom I can approach on a like begging mission?'"

"No, sir; go to such a man and suggest to him that if he will beg of you and your friends, he may get sufficient funds to publish his works, and he will say to you, 'General, I have passed my life in study. I have spent scores of dollars in stationery, hundreds for works of reference, and wasted thousands in brains over the midnight lamp. I have written several manuscripts which competent judges consider valuable improvements, and have compiled voluminous notes. Any or all of these I am willing to give as a free gift to the cause of Southern education, and more than that, will give my time and attention to correcting the proof sheets, deeming it a sufficient reward if I can do something to benefit our youth, and

render their education independent of Yankee influences. And do you dare hint to me that I beg of you and other purse-proud men for a few dollars?" Then, my dear John, if his outside morality fits him no tighter than mine does me, he will very likely top you off with such a cursing as will make you notice the difference between a Southern white man and a Yankee while you live. From which I argue that—"

"I am an ass. Q. E. D. I acknowledge the corn and you must join me in a little of the juice."

"Willingly, if it be peach and honey, or some other Southern drink in a Southern house."

"I feel somewhat interested in this matter of school books, but how can we arrive at a practical result between Southern sensitiveness and Yankee forwardness?"

"If you really feel interest enough to act in the matter, see what your friends will do, and, when among you there are a few hundreds made up, find some capable whole-soul Southern man—no Northerner will do, recollect—say to him: "We need Southern school books; we have confidence in your experience and skill; as a patriot you are doubtless willing to do something for Southern independence. Prepare a work on Grammar, Arithmetic, a Spelling Book or a series of Readers. Let the work, whatever it be, pass under the examination of competent judges and be approved by them, and we will see it through the press. In a word, furnish the brains and we will furnish the money."

"Let one or two be thus introduced, by giving the plates to the State or public schools, on condition that poor children be furnished with copies free of charge; and the prejudice against Southern books being broken down, authors and publishers will venture by degrees, and, ere long, our country will be supplied with school books as much superior to the trash we are now using, as the Southern mind has proven itself superior to the Northern, in statesmanship, in war, in truthfulness, manliness and virtue."

"Well, you have certainly given me a new idea or two. Your views are novel, but worthy of consideration. At any rate, I don't think my soul can go any longer to a Yankee school."

"By the by, General, I must say you would make a much better appearance in a W. B. uniform than in that Yankee toggery you have on."

"A W. B. uniform! and what in the deuce is that?"

"A Southern made hat, no matter what the fashion; Southern boots or shoes, Georgia russets, if you can't do better; a Southern made coat of Southern material, pants ditto, color, fashion, &c., immaterial; shirt and drawers, home made, &c., &c. Or, General, if you are too aristocratic in your tastes to come down to plain homespun, get you a fine suit of French or English broadcloth and under-clothes of Irish linen, all of direct importation. In a word, either patronize the manufactures of your country or its commerce and don't uphold Yankeedom in every way you can."

As the General so are thousands; convicted of sin they will acknowledge the error, but will they act differently in future or will they say,

"My neighbors do thus and so, and I must do as others do?"

"Madam, you are out shopping this fine morning. Allow me to play cavalier serviente.

"Here is a fine new store just opened by Capt. —, late of the New York 8th. He has brought out with him a half dozen nice clerks, who took military lessons in retreating at Bull Run, and a fine assortment of goods from the Lowell Mills of Gen. —, who was at Roanoke Island. Fine bargains, they say; the whole town is running mad about it. Shall we step in?"

"Sir! My husband was wounded at —, in Virginia. My eldest born, Henry—my beautiful, my brave—lies in a bloody grave beneath Kentucky's soil. I would go clad in rags before a stitch of that store's goods should decorate my limbs."

"A lovely morning, Miss. *Entre nous*; now is it true that you have given Bob — the kick matrimonial because he came home from the wars minus a leg?"

"Now, you wicked Paul Pry, you know better. I wouldn't have Bob if he had three legs, if we did flirt a little at one time."

"By the by, did not Bob lose his leg while trying to recover the body of your brother, whom the Yankees bayoneted when wounded at —, in Tennessee?"

"I don't know. Bob says so, I believe. You must excuse me, I have some shopping to do."

"You are not going into that out and out Yankee den, I hope; every man in it fought against us during the war."

"That's none of my business; they sell bargains, and the clerks are such nice young men. *Adoo?*"

Thou painted sepulchre! Shame on thy sex! Dishonor to the land that gave thee birth! Wert thou the only female in Creation's bounds, and I the only man, the human race would end before I would disgrace the world with a progeny that could imbibe from its maternal breast no sentiment of honor, gratitude or patriotism."

"Smith, how do you do? You look slim, to-day."

"I feel so, Squire. I have been under the weather some two weeks from a re-opening of my old wound I got in Tennessee. But that is not the worst. Whilst sick, a cursed Yankee rat jumped into my situation, and I can't find another. It's hard, with my large family and out of money."

"Have you looked round to any extent?"

"I have hunted the town through. There is such a swarm of Yankee rats, that between them and Yankee houses, a white man stands no chance. I believe if I found a vacancy as salesman or clerk and offered to work for nothing, one of the infernal skunks would pay \$10 a month for the situation."

"He would hardly find it a very profitable one at that rate."

"I don't know that either. There are a dozen houses that I know of in which, if he was only of average Yankee honesty and cuteness, he would clear from \$50 to \$75 a month."

"The mischief! Well, I have heard of such things, but his employer's till must suffer some."

"Yes, if he is one of our people; if a Yank, the thing is managed differently. You see, Squire, these Northern fellows, like the blades of a pair of shears, make awful passes at one another, but, after all, they clip only what comes between them, unless there be nothing for them to cut, when they will sometimes damage each other a little."

"Oh, I see! Clerk makes wages by swindling his employer's customers."

"Here's your mule, Squire! Now you are on the right track. Yankee clerk says to Yankee merchant, 'Your work is worth \$70 a month; if you are going to watch me and expect to do most of the skinning yourself, I can't afford to work for you for less than \$50, but if you will allow me a fair showing I'll do it for \$25.'"

"Then a great deal depends whether the custom of the store comes mostly from town or country. Our town folks are posted to some extent, and you can't skin them very deep; but when these Yankee devils get hold of a fat sheep from the up country, oh, Lord, don't they make the wool fly!"

"Now, Squire, I won't brag about my honesty, but I'm cursed if I ever could come down to a systematic cheating of every man, woman and child I had dealings with of $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent on each yard of calico I sold. Squire, 'tisn't Southern; 'tain't white. If I thought I could ever sink so low, I'd black myself for a nigger and try to make a comparatively honest living by robbing hen roosts. Now, Squire, if a white man had got my situation I wouldn't say a word, but an infernal slab-sided Yankee whelp—"

"Smith, if you get a chance at him thump him till he can see nothing but blue blazes and red stars for six weeks, and I'll see that your fine don't come out of your pocket."

"If I do get a chance at him, Squire, I'll make things sort of even, if I lie in jail a twelve-month. I might as well feed at the State's expense as starve on the streets."

"Well, if you miss him, whale the first one of his brethren you catch, and call on me to go on your bond. We shall have to clean out these scamps some day or starve, and so might as well begin right now."

"By the by, I am going to-night to a meeting of the W Bs. I shall state your case, and if any one knows an opening for you, you will hear of it."

"Thank you, Squire. I know of a good many cases where your society has helped men like myself, and I should have tried to have got in long ago, but I've been flat a long time, and it must cost something."

"Not a dollar, old friend, will it cost you. You would not mind giving a few dimes now and then, if able, to advance our cause or help a brother out of a tight, would you?"

"Of course not. You know me well enough for that."

"Then we are not going to ask you or any other true man for a cent when his family needs all he has and more too. Our association is not a money-making machine. We are banded together for relief and protection. To sustain and develop the industry of the Confederate States, protect our people against the aggressions of Northern vagabonds and relieve our brethren by procuring them employment, are our aims and objects. I shall bring your name before the Shop, and if I can convince the brethren how good a Southern man you are, some of these days we will want you to come and trot our goat round for us."

Are such conversations as the above impossible in the future? Are they even unlikely? Who can say that they may not occur sooner or later after the cessation of the present war? Who can say it? The people of the South can say that they shall not. They can render them impossible, by resolving that the infamous race of Puritanical scoundrels who are seeking our utter destruction by the subversion of our liberties and our institutions through our subjugation, shall not enjoy the wealth of the Sunny South to the detriment of our own people, and especially of our brave soldiers who fought for its protection. They can do so, by determining that their patronage shall be withheld from Northern men, and from those who are so lost to every sentiment of honor or patriotism as to give employment to Yankees. For one, I would not buy a dime handkerchief from a store in which there was one of the accursed race concerned, as principal, book keeper or clerk; and it may be well hereafter that our cities be thoroughly canvassed, and the establishments which belong to or give employment to such men, noted and made public for the information of Southern men, and particularly of our friends in the country, that they may avoid those Yankee deus. The people of the country can say it shall not be; will they do it? It is not to be doubted that they will when the subject has been fully discussed and their attention drawn to it.

Our brave volunteers, many of whom sacrificed lucrative situations, to take up arms in defence of their country's honor and the safety of their fellow citizens, can say it. They can resolve that, when the war is ended and they return from the fields of their hard earned laurels, they will not stand idly by and see all situations of profit and the wealth producing labor of our cities in the hands of men whom they repelled from our borders, when coming with arms in their hands to attempt our subjugation. They can say that, when the Yankee war is ended along the Potomac and the Ohio, it will be transferred, if need be, to the streets of Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans. And should they so resolve, who will say that they are wrong, that they have not justice and equity on their side?

If some war-worn veteran—one of the heroes of Manassas or Leesburg—seeking in vain for employment, to provide medicine for his sick

wife and bread for starving children, enter an establishment filled with sleek and grinning Yankees, to whom it afforded remunerative employment, if, being again denied on the grounds that there was no vacancy, he should in his despair draw the trusty weapon with which he had helped secure his country's liberties and preserve its wealth for his ungrateful countrymen, and make a vacancy for some honest man, who will say that he had not cause? By the Heavens above! I would starve in the jury box, were I one of his judges, ere I would consent to record against him a harsher verdict than that of excusable homicide—*commendable* would perhaps be the best term.

Let not the people of the South render it necessary that our brave soldiers be driven to any extremities by our criminal apathy. Every sentiment of patriotism and self-interest dictates that, by our united action, the North should henceforth be excluded from the labor of the South. The pauper hordes of the North, were they permitted to overrun the South in search of employment, would not only do infinite injury to our own citizens by robbing them of work, but would impoverish our country by carrying off yearly, immense sums, in the aggregate, to their Northern homes, which sums, remaining in circulation here, would go far towards building up and embellishing our cities, thus producing new labor and new wealth; moreover, such Northern vagrants have ever proven a very worthless if not a dangerous element among us, and so would ever be. The North would have full control of the underground railroad within its own dominions; let not branches thereof be extended within our borders by thousands of emissaries coming hither under various pretences.

Men of the South, reflect on these things; ponder well the hints thus briefly given, and carry them out to their legitimate results; and, above all, determine that your convictions being calmly arrived at, your action shall be firm and effective and consistent with the dictates of justice, patriotism, self-preservation and the welfare of your friends, children and country.

Spiced Slaw for Southern Digestion.

DISH No. 3.

The unholy war into which the cupidity and fanaticism of the North has plunged these heretofore prosperous States, must inevitably be followed by the most momentous results to all parties. With the cessation of hostilities, the antagonism of the different sections, so far from ceasing, will develop itself and assume new and imperishable forms. Questions of political economy of the greatest importance, commercial problems of vast interest, will present themselves for solution, and he is no true statesman who would not strive to pierce the veil of the future, and anticipate, as much as is possible, the questions which ere long will be presented to him ; nor is he a true son of the South, who, judging from the lessons of the past, reads the inevitable problems of the future, and is not sternly resolved, that his decision shall be made and his action guided, not by motives of temporary expediency, but that his decision and his action shall be based on the permanent welfare and prosperity of the Confederate States of America.

The immense efforts made by the North to reduce the South to subjection to its will, has entailed on the United States government a debt unprecedented in the history of nations ; a debt that will reach in all probability \$1,500,000,000, possibly \$2,000,000,000. It is difficult for the mind to comprehend such an enormous figure, yet no man who can numerate will for an instant suppose that such an amount of indebtedness can ever be liquidated ; the most that any sane man dreams can ever be done is to pay the interest thereof. This of itself, at 6 per cent., would amount to the very pretty sum of from \$90,000,000 to \$120,000,000. If we add to this at least an equal amount required for governmental purposes, and to keep up a large standing army and naval force, rendered imperatively necessary by the contiguity of a warlike and powerful Confederacy, and consider the immense amount of State and Municipal indebtedness of the New England, Middle and Western States, we can form some faint idea of the crushing burthen of debt which will fall on the people whose industry is to be taxed for its yearly payment.

The question here presents itself, who is to pay the fabulous sums required to meet the interest of the Northern debt, its current expenses, &c ? The North says that the wealth of the South must be appropriated to that purpose, and founds its hopes on our subjugation. Dismiss.

ing this latter idea at once as utterly preposterous, let us ask ourselves whether, after our independence shall have been acknowledged, there be not danger that, through Southern supineness and Yankee astuteness, the wealth of the Confederate States may not be deflected from its legitimate channels and made to assist in relieving the shoulders of the guilty North in some degree from its crushing burthen, to the great injury of our own citizens and the detriment of the true interests of our country.

That we may rightly understand this momentous question let us cast a calm retrospective glance at things that have been, the better to provide for things that may be. Previous to the secession of the South, its business and industry was, to an alarming extent, in the hands of Northern men, non-residents, and in principle and feeling inimical to the South, its institutions, and industrial and commercial development. This is notoriously true of every branch of business save the agricultural. The stock of Southern banks was to a large extent owned at the North; insurance risks on Southern property were taken by agencies of Northern offices; many of our largest business houses were merely branches of Northern ones, or owned by men whose houses being in the North, transmitted their entire profits thither, and all were so involved in the fetters of Northern commerce as to depend for success, if not existence, on the will or whims of Northern merchants. So true was this that agents were sent out to Southern cities from New York and Boston to play the inquisitor into the business of our merchants, and report to their principals to whom further credits should be extended, and who should be forced into bankruptcy by a sudden tightening of the commercial screw.

To make the matter plain to the uninitiated, let us specify at random a few facts illustrative of the statements made above.

A Southern dealer was arrested in the city of New York for a debt for goods obtained, and which, according to commercial usages and the custom of the house at whose instance the arrest was made, had not yet become due. The entire solvency of the Southern merchant was unquestioned, his previous transactions with the Northern house had been mutually satisfactory, and his bills had ever been met with promptitude as soon as presented. All this was admitted, but what was the reason alleged for so unusual a course, for so flagrant a violation of commercial usages, for so base an attempt to annoy, and, if possible, to break up the business of an honest and punctual man? Why, forsooth, he was endeavoring to inaugurate in the South a new branch of industry; and build up there a business which had been exclusively in the hands of Northern men.

The above exemplifies why agents with plenary powers to injure or destroy the credit of Southern merchants were sent South. It was with the view of crushing out any attempt to become independent of Northern task-masters; to ruin the business of any Southern man whose will was not slavishly subservient to that of Northern merchants.

In mechanical branches, and indeed in all other trades and occupations, the same state of things existed. A few facts will suffice to show how these things have been managed in the past, and shadow forth what

we may expect in the future, unless strong measures be taken to prevent it.

Not many years ago the business of ship and steamboat building was initiated in Alabama, and this branch of industry was fondly looked to as a prolific source of increase to the wealth of Mobile and the adjacent country. Our newspapers dilated on the public spirit of Capt. A. and of Messrs. B. and C.; discoursed eloquently on the vast advantages to accrue to our ship carpenters, mill owners, timber-getters, and the community in general, from this most productive branch, and one would have inferred from the flowing periods of the knights of the quill, that the golden age was about to begin once more. What were the results?

In 1853 a ship was projected to be built in the vicinity of Mobile. All things needed for its construction that could possibly be procured North were obtained from the forests of Maine and the stores of Boston. To put these materials together, a full complement of ship carpenters were contracted with for the job at the North. These chartered a vessel, and loading it with their tools, with provisions and all other things they expected to need while they remained South, embarked therein their precious carcasses, and set sail with the expectation that the yellow fever, which then raged in Mobile, would be at an end by the time of their arrival. Their voyage being a short one, or Jack Frost having delayed his coming beyond his usual time, Yellow Jack was still in the ascendant when they reached our harbor. Landing, therefore, on the opposite side of the bay, they camped out for some two weeks, when a killing frost having dispelled their fears, they moved over to the scene of their labors and set about putting together the Northern materials which were to constitute a Southern (?) ship. In the spring the job was finished somewhat sooner than the contract provided for; the ship carpenters who had been imported from Maine, the sickly season being yet some weeks off, having still a goodly amount of provisions on hand, determined to remain awhile and increase their earnings by taking jobs at low rates, thus depriving our resident ship and steamboat carpenters of work, which they could well afford to do, being under no expense whatever, and what they thus made being clear gain over and above their expectations on coming South.

All at once then these men swarmed over the city, besieging the Yankee ship chandlery stores and other places of resort for Yankee captains; they filled our docks and ship-yards, offering to do work at half—yes, quarter rates—and soon all the jobs were in their hands, and our resident mechanics were out of employment. At the approach of summer the Yankee interlopers re-embarked and set sail for the North, carrying off their gross earnings, having done much injury to the legitimate business of resident citizens.

Every winter since that time they and others like them, have flocked South in ever increasing numbers, until the business of our people in various occupations has been broken up by them. That of our ship and steamboat carpenters, than whom a more useful, industrious and worthy class of citizens does not exist, suffered in an especial manner. What was the result to the country?

So soon as secession took place, the Yankee workmen flew homeward to take up arms against the South, to build or man Northern gunboats, and to pilot them into our harbors, while the South, unprovided with artisans, because it had refused to sustain its own people and allowed them to be driven out by the encroachments of its natural enemies, was unable to complete in time naval works needed for the defence of its harbors and river courses. From this cause New Orleans was lost, Mobile is endangered, millions have been lost to the country by the necessary destruction of half completed gunboats and water batteries, and incalculable injury has been done to the cause of Southern independence.

In the winter of 1858-59, a gang of laborers, some forty or fifty in number, came out from the North to do work in our presses and cotton warehouses. They brought out with them all manner of provisions, clothing, &c., they expected to need during their stay, and one of the number brought out his wife to keep boarding house for the gang. Procuring a house in the Southern part of the city, they located themselves and spread out in search of work. As a specimen of their success it suffices to say that five of the gang received for piling and storing cotton at one press alone \$1221 76 cts. from December to May. They paid for board to their imported hotel keeper \$1 50 a week, their washing, patching, and cobbling they did themselves, being enabled to boast that they left of their earnings not 50 cents a year in the South.

A second gang, of forty-three men, lived in Orange Grove, at a house kept by a negro woman, and of this number, sixteen slept nightly in a room thirteen feet square.

Let no one suppose that these were isolated cases. The city of Mobile (and the same is true of other Southern seaports) was at that time, as for a number of winters previous, filled with just such gangs, and these are selected at random to show the habits of all.

Against the competition of such men, consisting chiefly of timber getters from Maine, harvest workers of Massachusetts and other New England States, and other men whose occupations at home were mainly carried on during the summer and fall, and whose earnings in winter at the South was almost clear gain, what chance had our resident citizens of obtaining work, backed as the former were by the powerful influence of Yankee ship captains and others, who, however lucrative their traffic or business in Southern cities, were strongly and often bitterly hostile to Southern institutions and Southern interests, and in an equal degree prejudiced in favor of those whom they regarded as their own people, their own folks?

As soon as they reached the South, gangs, such as we have specified, turned their attention to obtaining work; price was a secondary consideration. The first idea was to exclude Southern residents from the labor afforded by our presses, warehouses, steamboats, and harbor, well knowing that so soon as this was accomplished they had it in their power to put up prices by concert of action. In the spring, when labor became less abundant here, and opening at the North, the exodus began. Chartering a vessel, and embarking hotel keeper and all, they set sail, taking

with them every dollar of their earnings, and in not a few cases, doubtless, a contraband or two, for which, in their eyes, Heaven pleasing violation of God's eighth commandment, they had contracted a reward from the directors of the underground railroad.

On this head we may mention as a striking instance of Northern morality, that frequent instances have been known of men from the Northern parts of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, inducing slaves to abscond from their owners in Kentucky, in the Spring, and after having worked them all the season in farm work, under promise of large wages, returning them in the fall or winter to Kentucky jails as runaways, and pocketing the rewards for their apprehension. And these are the men we are told by fools, or worse than fools among us, should, when peace shall have been declared, be again admitted within our borders as they formerly were!

We have seen the injury done to resident workmen, the incalculable loss to our country, and can imagine, in some degree, the danger to our institutions which resulted from the influx of Yankee laborers. But some say, "not being myself a mechanic or laborer, but one who employs such, having no negro property which I fear will be stolen, but my wealth consisting of real estate, having besides little or no patriotism, but caring only for the immortal dollar, however true these things are, they do not affect me, and if I can get a house built, or any other work done 25 cents a day cheaper by a Yankee abolitionist than by a sound hearted resident German, Irishman, Frenchman, Englishman or Southerner, why should I not employ the former? patriotism be hanged, let our people starve if they can't do better. Can such trifles be expected to outweigh in my mind the weighty consideration of 25 cents a day? No sir, never! Yankees forever!"

Stop my good fellow. Let us argue the point, and for your better satisfaction we will meet you on your own ground. We are not the advocates of resident workmen exclusively; let the country slide if you will. We put the question on the broad ground that not only the general interests of the country, but the individual interests of every man are intimately involved in its correct solution, nor will we rest our demonstration on so trite an aphorism, that individual interests suffer when those of the country in general languish, for we know that bad men often enrich themselves from the necessities of their fellow-citizens.

We have mentioned some two gangs of Yankees, some eighty or ninety in number, let us take the lesser figure, and assuming the facts related of them, see the injurious effects of their presence, not on our resident workmen, but on other classes with whom they are not brought into competition.

Of those gangs many had families at the North; how many is not known, but assuming one fourth to come under that category, we shall proceed with our calculations.

1st. These Northern laborers remained South for from six to eight months in the year; their earnings we may reasonably set down at sixty-five dollars a month each, which for seven months would amount to thirty-six thousand four hundred dollars taken off by eighty men. No one will

deny that this sum abstracted from the circulation of a city of 30,000 inhabitants is a loss to the community of such a character that all its citizens are likely to feel individually, and from which none can benefit.

2d. Substitute for these eighty interlopers a like number of resident workmen, which would undoubtedly be the case were the former excluded, and the population of the city would be increased by sixty single men and twenty families, each of the latter representing the usual average of five persons, the actual increase of population being the sum of one hundred and sixty souls.

3rd. We will of course assume that the one hundred and sixty residents live like white folks, as is the custom of the Southern people, and not like hogs or Yankees, sleeping nightly in a room thirteen feet square, and washing their clothes at the river on Sundays.

The twenty families will then need twenty tenements, and the sixty bachelors will give sufficient employment to some three boarding houses.

So much for you my dear real estate owner ; put that in your pipe, and of a dreamy afternoon, amid visions of twenty per cent. profits, cast up the increased value of your property likely to accrue from an increase in the fixed population of your one horse town.

The above increase will afford patronage enough to sustain at least a couple of additional groceries, and as wholesale merchants derive much of their profits from these, the benefits in this case also flow upwards.

Our young friend who has just set up his shingle as an M. D. in part of an office rented from Col. —, would not regard the yearly practice in twenty families, and the accidental consultations of some sixty young men, as a thing to be despised.

Unless this hypothetical population proved much better than usual, Lawyer B. and Squire C., whose professions are productive only in proportion to the follies of their fellow-citizens, might reasonably expect a corresponding increase in their fees from its settling among us, and on the other hand, the Rev Mr. D., unless they proved much worse than common, would find the receipt of the Sunday plates somewhat to increase, especially as the day would not be employed by them in washing clothes at the river, while now and then he might expect one of the young bucks to be smitten with an insane desire to pay some young woman's board, and his assistance required to the value of a V

Thus it is that in the nature of things there is no class, from a Reverend to a real estate owner, from an attorney to a cobbler, that is not directly or indirectly interested in this question. An increased population in the city causes an increased population in the country, for it affords a larger market for the productions of the country. Why happens it that the large county of Mobile is so sparsely settled, so poorly supplied with market gardens, orchards, dairy and other farms? Simply and solely because the city of Mobile, which should afford labor enough to support a population of a hundred thousand souls or more, cannot boast of a bona fide population of over twenty thousand, and this because its labor has been chiefly performed by non-residents, or by men who scraped its wealth to enrich, build up and foster the industry of a foreign

land ; because the population of the city has been prevented from increasing, its enterprises smothered, its capital carried off by non-residents to sustain and develop cities whose envious inhabitants were bent on the subversion of our institutions and the destruction of our liberties.

There is an intimate and inseparable connexion between the interests of agriculture, mechanism and commerce, nor should this connexion ever be disregarded, for no one branch of industry can ever reach its highest possible development unless the others receive due cultivation. The history of the world proves this simple proposition. Venice and Genoa, at one time prominent commercial cities, after a short sway, yielded the sceptre of the seas to States whose commerce found a basis at home, and was not entirely dependent on the product of other lands. The neglect of agriculture and the mechanical arts reduced Spain to a low condition as a maritime power, while their cultivation is, at the present day, rapidly raising her again among the nations of Europe. Holland, from similar causes, yielded the trident to her neighboring rival, England, whose vast agricultural resources at home and colonial, and the due fostering given by her statesmen to her manufactural and other mechanical pursuits enabled her to outstrip all her rivals as a commercial nation. The neglect of mechanism and its encouragement has, at different times, produced a corresponding effect on the other interests of France, and so of every nation and in every age.

This intimate connexion is felt in the most ordinary things. One instance will serve for exemplification. A few years ago a great want was felt by our Southern planters. Our few agricultural papers were filled with articles on the subject, and long discussions led to experiments, and finally to the supplying, in a limited degree, the want felt, and on account of which Southern agriculture was acknowledged to have suffered immensely. And what was this want, on account of which many of our most intelligent agriculturists were so much exercised ? No more nor less than that of good Southern plows, tools which would be adapted to our peculiar soil, crops and mode of cultivation.

The sound and direct-thinking minds of intelligent practical planters arrived at the obvious conclusion, that proper implements could only be expected from the hands of men "to the manner born ;" that he alone could be expected to furnish the proper tool who was thoroughly and practically acquainted with the work to be performed with it. Acting on this conviction, the manufacture of Southern plows was encouraged, and a number of superior tools rewarded the enterprise of intelligent planters, greatly to the relief of their teams and benefit of their crops. The reformation, however, was but partial, nor have the inferior Yankee made plows been superseded to any great extent by the far superior ones of home manufacture.

While on this subject, the writer would add that some twelve or fourteen years ago, he, by chance, purchased a plow made by Mr. J. S. Glendon, of Mobile city, who, it is hoped, will excuse the unauthorized use of his name. This plow proved unbreakable, (to coin a new term,) did excellent work, and after much rough service, was given to a neighbor,

and is still in use. Travelling over the county of Mobile at various times, the writer has seen a number of those plows in use, but chiefly among the market gardeners in the city. Feeling always a deep interest in home manufactures, he made inquiries, and had the satisfaction, as a Southern man, to hear the home made article commended in the highest terms as superior to all Yankee ones. Add to this, though he has seen several of which the mould board had been worn through by long usage, he has yet to see the first broken one, while there is scarce a farm to be found on which the remnants of broken Yankee plows are not to be seen.

With such excellencies, one would naturally suppose that a Southern plow, manufactured by a gentleman of high standing and well known integrity, would come into general use, at least in the vicinity of Mobile, even at a cost higher than that of the inferior Northern article, yet so far from this being the fact, it is believed that there is not a hardware store in the city at which one could ever be purchased, nor that Mr. G. himself has ever kept a stock on hand, limiting himself to making them to order for the accommodation of parties desiring them. Nor can he be blamed for want of public spirit, since sad experience has shown what bitter opposition any Southern enterprise of the kind would meet from Northern manufacturers, backed by business men dealing with them, and what aversion Southern men have ever evinced to patronizing the products of home industry.

But a good plow presupposes a blacksmith and a worker of wood of some skill; neither must be ignorant of dynamic laws, for not only are the point and mould board to be of a proper form, good material and well made, but the handles must fall easy to the plowman's hands, and the beam be so proportioned that the greatest amount of work may be done with the least amount of draft. So, we see, that so simple, yet so necessary an article as a plow, requires for its manufacture two skilled mechanics.

Here, however, we may expect some N. by N. E. agent of half a dozen Yankee work shops, or some dapper city gent, who gets his few ideas of political economy from a third-rate political mountebank, some mincing, intuitive dogmatist who cannot for the life of him tell whether a pineapple cheese belongs to the vegetable or animal kingdom, some double-distilled musk and amber dandy, who has somewhere picked up the information that milk is a liquid extract of a cow, but never has been able to conceive how it is pumped out of her—at the very mention of such subject we may expect some knave to break in :

“What's that, home manufactures, blacksmiths, wheel-wrights, Southern made plows? Oh! no; none of that; the South is an agricultural people. We want no encouragement of Southern mechanics, no patronizing of Southern manufactures. Our policy is to starve out all Southern artizans, choke down Southern genius, Southern industry, for the South is an agricultural people.”

“But my very astute Mr. Two-pence half-penny Slyfox, my friend A., a large corn planter on Pearl river, wants a good subsoil and other plows for the culture of his ground on improved principles, as it is becoming

worn, and several of his neighbors feel the same want."

"Oh, certainly! sell them anything they need—agent sir, for Cheat-em's double-patent, cast-steel subsoil plow; Slop-work's grand action turning plow; Liehard's extra scooter, and a number of others manufactured expressly for Southern trade, by N. E. Factories."

"But if these don't suit, Mr. Slyfox?"

"Must suit, sir—all warranted."

"If on trial they prove worthless, will you refund the money?"

"Well, no, not exactly, we never refund; can't do that, sir!"

"If, from defect in its make a plow break, will you supply its place free from charge?"

"Of course not, sir; to do so would annul all our profits."

"But your plows are all warranted, you say."

"All sir; see sir, cast on the mould board and stamped on the beam in large letters, 'warranted.' All we sell are so."

"And when they don't come up to representations, don't suit, break to pieces without a sufficient cause, what do you do for the buyer?"

"Sell him another, sell him as many as he wants, sir. If he does not like one kind he has the privilege of trying another, and so on till he is suited."

"And if none of your stock will suit?"

"Then I shall set him down as hard to please, but he can try some other agency, you know."

"It does seem to me more natural that friend A. and his neighbors should induce some clever home-bred workman, acquainted with the soils and crops they cultivate, to engage in the manufacture of plows suited to their especial wants."

"What, home enterprise, Southern manufactures, encourage native mechanical talent? not to be thought of, sir; heretical in the highest degree; the South is an agricultural people."

"But friend A's corn crop, Mr. Slyfox?"

"Oh! blast the corn crop! the South I repeat is an agricultural people, and all the corn in the Confederacy must not be allowed to weigh a feather against that idea, the sheet anchor of *our* prosperity"

"To be sure not," chimes in Mr. Gooseberry Green, tapping his Yankee calf-skin with his nice little Yankee whale-bone cane."

"My charming Mr. Green, Mr. B., a large cotton planter on the Big-bee and some friends of his think that they can get tools better adapted to their wants than those imported from the North, by patronizing Southern wheelwrights and blacksmiths, who are practically acquainted with the culture of cotton."

"Blacksmiths, the horrid, low, vulgar fellows, and so dirty! Electioneering one day, with Sir John, I went into a blacksmith shop; shook hands with the blacksmith—had to do it for Sir John's sake; spoiled a \$2 50 pair of kids eternally. Never shall consent to the encouragement of such fellows."

"I grant that in a smithy there's some soot, but my dear Green, it is a most useful and, therefore, I claim, a most honorable vocation. We

need home-bred mechanics and home-bred manufactures."

"Not a bit, sir, as Mr. Slyfox very justly observes, we are an agricultural people. I have heard the same from Sir John time and again, and that we must not encourage manufactures among us—at any rate, I never shall tolerate blacksmiths."

"But no blacksmith, no plow—remember."

"Oh! very well, I doubt not we can get along without plows if no one but a blacksmith can make them."

"But, my dear Mr. Gooseberry Green, the cotton crop!"

"Oh, curse the cotton crop; I tell you, sir, we are an agricultural people, and I cannot bear a blacksmith."

Yes, blast the corn and curse the cotton crop—hurrah! we are an agricultural people. Oh, ye astute Slyfoxes, and admirable Gooseberry Greens, how long will the people of the South be rendered deaf to the calls of patriotism and self-interest by your senseless twaddle!

It will be argued, as it has ever been, that as the North can manufacture more cheaply than the South, it is good policy to limit ourselves to the production of a few great staples for export, and purchase all else from Yankeedom. Granting the premises, we hold the deduction to be false. We assert that it is better for the country that we should pay \$1 55 for an article manufactured here than \$1 for the same made elsewhere; for in the first place, our own citizens are benefitted by the labor; secondly, the amount paid remains in circulation among us, while otherwise four-fifths would be subtracted from the wealth of the South and forever lost to it; thirdly, it can be stated as an axiom which no sane man will attempt to controvert, that the excellence of any article of manufacture is in direct ratio to the proximity of the consumer to the maker.

A lady some years ago, while in a furniture store of a Northern city, was surprised at the extraordinary flimsiness of a lot of chairs which were being packed, and her remarks on their utter worthlessness was answered very pertinently by the proprietor: "Oh! Madam, those are made expressly for exportation to the Southern market."

If the above positions be true in their general application, how much more so are they when applied to a country so hostile to us in feeling that every dollar it receives from the South is but so much strength to be turned to our injury.

To meet the question fairly, the premises have been granted or assumed to be true; we are inclined, however, to question their correctness.

Is it reasonable to believe that hides, tallow and other bulky articles can be shipped to the North, there to be manufactured and returned to the South in the shape of shoes, candles, oil, etc., after paying double freights and innumerable commissions, at a cheaper rate than these latter articles could be sold for if made here? If it be the fact, what are the reasons therefor, and have they any existence except through our own folly and supineness?

The reasons assigned are want of mechanics and other artisans, and the greater cost of living in the South. Admitting both, let us ask why

should the cost of living be greater here than elsewhere? Doe not our soil and climate favor the production of all the necessities of life? Yes, but we import our flour, corn and bacon from the West, our butter from New York, and our cheese from Yankeedom, and have to pay thereon the extra cost of transportation and speculators' profits; the same is true of our clothes, hats, shoes, furniture, and to a large extent of our dwellings and fuel. Most of those being made for exportation South are inferior in durability to those obtained by Northern artizans, and, therefore, dearer. Then, here at once is the great secret—the argument leads us back to the starting point.

Now, let us ask whether the increase of home artizans is duly encouraged by patronizing those that we have? whether capital is induced to embark in manufacturing enterprises by encouraging those who attempt to establish new branches of industry in the South? If not, we should never say a word about want of capital or want of workmen, but turn over a new leaf, act otherwise than we have done heretofore, and in a very few years we will find that the South will be fully provided with capital and with workmen, and that manufactures of many kinds can be carried on among us quite as cheaply as elsewhere.

The want of patronage is the great impediment to obtaining workmen at reasonable rates, for he who works but half his time must naturally be expected to charge more for his labor when employed than who has constant employment. A tailor who has to get journeymen to do occasional jobs must pay them much more than their regular wages would amount to if he employed them by the month or season; besides other great inconveniences are attached to the work one day and the idle two system. This applies to all departments of labor.

Having mentioned casually needle-work, let us here remark, that this is a branch of business of far greater importance than one would at first glance suppose, as the present war has fully demonstrated. The relief which thousands of worthy women have found from needle-work in the absence of their natural protectors gone to fight the battles of their country, can never be fully known, yet thousands of families have been kept from want by the industry of the wives and daughters of our brave volunteers in making uniforms.

During the space of three months three tailoring establishments in Mobile alone have paid to needle-women the sum of \$28,000. Let us consider the large number of such establishments actively employed since the beginning of the blockade, the Ladies Aid Society, and the large amount of soldier work done privately, and we can form some idea of the amount lost to Mobile city by the suicidal practice of having all its tailor-work done abroad.

From these imperfect data we may judge of the great importance of this neglected branch of industry, for the products of which we have heretofore been almost entirely tributary to the North. It may be said that the above work being for soldiers' uniforms, depends entirely on a state of war, and furnishes no useful data. To this objection, if urged, we would answer, that those for whom it was done, habitually require in

a state of peace a greater amount of clothing than is used by them as soldiers. We may add, that since the blockade of Southern ports, our citizens of every age and class have been compelled to economize in regard to clothing, to an extent which no one would have thought possible. At any rate it has proven the capacity of Southern women to earn by needle-work an amount sufficient to greatly alleviate the distress which the present war has brought upon our Southern cities. If, then, instead of purchasing their clothing ready made from those importing it from the North, our citizens had patronized home industry in this respect, millions would have been saved yearly to the State of Alabama, thousands of widows and orphans would have derived from this branch the means of an honest livelihood, and Newark, Jersey City, Plainsfield, Williamsburg and other Northern cities, would have remained insignificant villages, or would never have had an existence.

Again, the argument will be used that it is a good policy for us to procure our clothing from the North on account of its greater cheapness; this, however, will hardly stand the test of a critical examination. Admitting that the cost of Yankee slop-work, such as is crowded on Southern markets, is less than that of well-made clothing manufactured here, it proves in the end far dearer to the purchaser. It is, however, stated on good authority, that a suit of English or French broad cloth of direct importation, could be made here at 20 per cent. less than a similar suit could be ordered out and delivered here from New York, and this in spite of the want and high prices of workmen, the causes of which have been discussed above. Granting, however, the cost to be the same, or even somewhat more, would it not be far better to retain among us the money paid for the manufacture of such articles, and to give employment to our own citizens than to bestow it on our bitterest enemies?

The cheapness of northern made clothing, however, is due to the fact that all the goods condemned on account of defective materials or work is thrown on the Southern market, as every man who has used Northern ready-made clothing knows to his cost.

The same argument is urged in favor of Northern-made carpenters' work, and the same answer applies. The difference in cost is, even under existing circumstances, less than many suppose, varying from 10 to 20 per cent., and were abundant patronage given to our home factories so as to afford them continuous employment, this difference would soon vanish.

Another branch of industry of yet greater importance, both pecuniarily and politically, is that of iron-working.

For the want of sufficient foundries and machinists, the energies of the Confederate States, since the very inception of the present war, have been woefully cramped. With rich and numerous iron, copper, and coal mines, adjacent to magnificent rivers, a small degree of public spirit and enterprise, properly fostered, would have filled the South with smelting furnaces, rolling mills and foundries, but the insane persistence of our people in obtaining all their iron ware from the North prevented this. How can we expect to have artisans and iron factories to develop our vast

mining resources, so long as we persist in our ridiculous practices—so long as Southern corn worked with Yankee plows and hoes, and brought to market on a Yankee built boat, propelled by Yankee machinery, run, perhaps, by a Yankee engineer, must be cooked in Yankee ovens before it is fit to be served on our Yankee tables?

The lack of artisans, the fewness of Southern foundries, the neglect of our mines, have done far more injury to the South than otherwise could have been accomplished by the most strenuous efforts of the North. Our dependence on the North and West for food, for clothing, and in a word, for all the necessities of civilized life, has cramped the energies of our people, and caused serious inconvenience to all, and actual want to many, but the lesson it has taught us will, if properly improved, repay us a thousand fold for our losses. The sword is two edged, and the handle is within our grasp; if we so resolve, what has been our weakness will prove our strength and the destruction of our foes. We have learned what immense tribute we have paid to the North; let us only withhold it and the North will be reduced to the utmost degree of wretchedness, while its retention will fill our own borders with wealth unprecedented.

If the increase of our wealth and the impoverishing of our natural enemy be not incentives enough, how pleasant to his sight must be an iron railing, or other iron work bearing the brand of H. H. & N. C. Elliott, No. 4 Pine street, N. Y., the inventor and maker of breast plates worn by Yankee cowards, who sought to slay our friends and relatives while in comparative security themselves? Let us recollect that there is not a Northern manufacturer who has not aided and abetted to the utmost in his power in equipping the barbaric hordes sent forth to attempt our subjugation. While we remember the atrocious deeds which Northern vandals have perpetrated on Southern soil, is any man so base as to be willing to have further dealings with them?

That we may accomplish the results alluded to, the people of the South must act with unanimity and fixedness of purpose, yet to secure such unanimity, let each individual regulate his own conduct without reference to that of others. Let each true man say: "whatever others may do, I am resolved never more to have dealings directly or indirectly with the accursed wretches of Yankeedom. Never shall I give employment to one of that nation; never will I purchase or use any product or manufacture of that land whatever be the cost; neither will I patronize, countenance or uphold any man whose sentiments are not in this respect in accordance with my own."

The scoundrels who inhabit New England, insist that our negroes shall be enrolled to fight against us. Shall we, hereafter, get our hay from Massachusetts, our butter and cheese from New Hampshire and Vermont, our shoes from Connecticut? The dollar-worshipping merchants of New York are holding mass meetings to stir up their rabble populace against our sons and brothers, and declare that the war must go on until the last armed Southerner shall be laid low in death. Can we hereafter give them all our trade, rig ourselves in clothes imported from New York city?—No! answers every true Southern heart. But stop, my friends, a mere

negative will not supply the place of deeds. Remember, that hats, shoes, and clothes, are articles of prime necessity ; that hay, butter and cheese must be had ; the people require all these, and unless their wants be supplied by home production, or by direct importation from Europe, no arguments will prevent trade from seeking its old channels.

Let us bear in mind that we are not wanting in men, even now, who would gladly trade for Northern products, with Butler the Beast, himself, could they do so with impunity, and derive profit from so doing ; men who have shown the villainy of their hearts by speculating most basely on the necessities of our needy people, and who, so soon as our independence is acknowledged, would gladly re-open trade with the North if they found it profitable.

The people of the country should sustain their true friends in our commercial emporiums. They should do all in their power to render traffic with the North unnecessary. This they can but do but by supplying as far as they are able the wants of the country. Let them not, as heretofore, make cotton, think cotton, and dream cotton, and nothing but cotton. The experience of the present war has shown that there are other channels in which, with proper energy and care, the labor of the country districts can be turned no less profitably than that of the eternal cotton field. Let us have Southern bacon and dairy products. Until sufficient extensive home manufactories are established, give us jeans and homespun from Southern handlooms ; send us knit socks and shoes made on the plantation, and let every true Southerner pride himself on wearing them.

Five years of determined effort and strict adherence to a policy such as indicated, will secure our substantial independence, and make our Confederacy the most prosperous people on the face of the globe, while it will reduce our natural enemy to such a state of ruin, as will insure us against any aggressions from his malicious hatred.

Some will ask, whether we would isolate ourselves from the world ? By no means ; on the contrary, let us foster as much as is consistent with our well being, direct trade with all foreign nations, but as real independence is our first object, let us cultivate first of all, home industry. There will be wants enough which we cannot supply, to form the basis of an immense European trade.

To arrive at the desirable ends above alluded to, concert of action is needed, and to secure this, the society or order of W. B. was organized. Had its principles been adopted generally by the Southern people ten years before, the North would have found itself unable to attempt a war of invasion against us, while the South, armed and provided at all points, would have been in a position to dictate terms to the fanaticism of New England, and the present war would not have been.

That their motives, ends, and objects may be understood, the preface to the published Constitution of the Order of W. B. is prefixed.

In conclusion, we would urge on the friends of Southern independence the necessity of organization every where in the country, as well as in the cities, that by concert of action, springing from due deliberation, effectual

steps may be taken to secure the development of our immense natural resources, foster home industry, and above all, present an impassable barrier to the demoralizing tide of Northern immigration with which, otherwise, there is great danger that our beloved country may be overflowed.

Under what names or forms such organizations may be instituted, is less material than they should exist everywhere, and be resolved to resist by any and every means, the influx into the South of Northern products and Northern men, bringing with them the thousand and one *isms* which have made the people of New England a by-word and a reproach throughout the civilized world.

THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.

CIRCULAR.

BY ORDER OF THE C. OF G. A. ORDER OF W. B.

THE war waged by the United States against the Confederate States, considered as to its origin, motives, avowed objects, or the manner in which it has been carried on by the aggressors, is of such a character that it cannot appear otherwise than infamous in the eyes of enlightened men.

Since the dawn of civilization no such warfare has ever disgraced an enlightened nation, nor have the besotted slaves of brutish malignity any claims to be treated with the consideration due a brave and manly foe, but should be regarded as outlaws beyond the pale of civilization, and whose destruction is to be accomplished by any means within the reach of those whom they strive, by the basest means and for the basest ends, to subjugate and to abuse.

For over forty years the hostility of the North has manifested itself toward the growth and prosperity of the South by acts of ever increasing virulence and frequency.

Bitter opposition was made to the admission of Territories as States of the Union, according to the Constitution, if their domestic institutions were like those of neighboring sister States of the South.

The power of Congress was invoked to render the industry of the South tributary to that of the North by high protective tariffs, framed for the sole benefit of Northern manufactures ; by bounties on fisheries carried on exclusively by Northern sailors ; by navigation laws whose operation was destructive to the commerce of Southern seaports, and designed to centralize in Northern ones the commercial and financial interests of the entire Union.

The North has striven with untiring perseverance to appropriate to itself the entire public domain, purchased chiefly by the statesmanship,

wealth and blood of the South, and to exclude therefrom, under color of Congressional enactments, or by trickery and lawless violence, the people of the Southern States.

To this end the pulpits of Northern churches, places which in Christian lands, are held sacred to the service of God, were turned into political rostrums whence the bitterest phillipics were uttered against the South, and mad crusades preached against its people and its institutions.

Ministers of religion, forgetful of their calling, desecrated their office, and became the panderers to an insane fanaticism, inciting those whom it was their duty to instruct in the holy commandments of God, and imbue with the principles of love the Saviour of mankind taught his disciples, to hate the people of the South, rob them of their property and murder them if they resisted.

By such means and for such ends lawless men were enlisted, furnished with arms and paid to enter the common Territories of the States, and make war upon Southern citizens ; armed ruffians were encouraged to invade a sovereign State, seize forcible possession of a Southern city, and raise the standard of servile insurrection on Southern soil ; and when the leaders taken in the flagrant act were, after a fair and impartial trial, justly convicted and executed for the murder of Southern citizens, their names were sanctified by Northern churches as of martyrs to the holy cause of liberty--the liberty claimed by the fanatical people of the North to rob, insult and murder the people of the South with impunity.

The hatred of the Northern people culminated in the formation of a political party whose only bond of union was avowed hostility to the institutions of the Southern people ; a party striving to possess itself of the reins of government that all its powers, legislative and executive, might be used to exclude them from the common Territories of the nation ; to repeal the laws provided for the rendition of Southern fugitives ; to prohibit lawful traffic between Southern States ; to abolish the institution of slavery in the District of Columbia and in all places in the South held by the general government for purposes of defense or otherwise ; to abolish or so modify the highest legal tribunal of the nation that not even the empty form of a decision against acts violative of the plainest letter and spirit of the constitution should be opposed to their revolutionary enactments.

All this was avowedly sought for only as preparatory to yet more radical changes, and to pave the way for the utter subversion of Southern society, the ruin of Southern citizens, and their degradation by raising the inferior negro to a condition of political equality with the white race of the South.

In vain did the South, imbued with a profound regard for the welfare of the Commonwealth and love for the Union which Southern valor and Southern statesmanship had chiefly formed, yield part of its clear and undoubted rights by needless compromises to the spirit of sectional aggression ; every sacrifice on the altar of patriotism served but to invite further aggressions. The earnest remonstrances of Southern statesmen were met with opprobrious taunts, their solemn warnings were answered with

insulting threats. The repeated declarations of the South, that a persistence in the course pursued by the North could not be submitted to, and that the assumption of the reins of government by a purely sectional party whose avowed purpose was the subversion of Southern institutions by destroying the constitutional rights of sovereign States, would inevitably lead to the destruction of the Union by the withdrawal of the threatened States, were answered with scornful contumely and menaces of subjugation by force of arms.

Unmoved by eulcations, undeterred by warnings, the North, hardened in its wicked malignity, persevered in its frantic course ; by a purely sectional vote a sectional partisan was elected to rule the destinies of the nation. Secession took place. Foiled in the attempt to plunge the South into the abyss of ruin and desolation by means of legislative enactments and executive encroachments, the North, maddened with baffled hate and rage, invoked the demon of war and hurled its armed legions on Southern soil to coerce a free people into submission.

Thus stands the record of the Past; plain and unvarnished it presents an aspect unprecedented in the history of nations for persistent malice and unrelenting hostility. But if the past is marked with meanness, fanaticism and hatred, the history of the present war is blackened with deeds of unparralled barbarity and cowardly atrocity.

Professedly warring to restore a Union of free and sovereign States, the people of the North have invaded the South, avowing their intention to subjugate and reduce the seceded States to the condition of conquered provinces.

The conduct of the war of invasion has been marked from its inception by crimes the most flagrant on the part of the invaders. They have fired on unarmed crowds and imbued their hands in the blood of women and children.

They have wantonly plundered and destroyed private property in violation of the usages of civilized warfare.

They have invaded the sanctity of domestic hearths, filled Northern dungeons with Southern men and women, murdered in cold blood defenceless citizens, set the torch to private residences, shelled, from the fiendish love of destruction, undefended towns, outraged unprotected women.

Nor does the infamy of such acts attach itself only to the low rabble which forms the mass of their armies. Northern rulers have placed in command of their licentious soldiery men whose acts will render their names forever the synonyms of infamy; blood-thirsty cowards who, in the streets of crowded cities ordered their troops to fire on mingled multitudes of unarmed men, women and children; sacrilegious villains who invaded the temples dedicated to the living God, closed their doors to His worshippers, and threatened His ministers with the dungeon and the rope; blackguards who in the basest proclamations insulted the noble women of Southern cities and invited their own unbridled soldiery to deeds of villainous outrage.

An enemy so lost to every sentiment of honor, humanity or decency, uniting in himself the ferocity of the savage to the lowest vices of civili-

zation, is deserving of no consideration ; regardless of the laws of God or man, he merits to be treated as an outlaw whose destruction becomes the paramount duty of every civilized man.

The past has been marked by envy, malice and fanatical hatred on the part of the Northern people ; the present is rendered infamous by its deeds of unmitigated cruelty and malignant meanness ; the future is our own, let it be devoted to retributive vengeance, to cleansing our beloved land from the pollution of armed Vandals coming to attempt our subjugation for the sake of our property, and no less to preserve it from the future pollution of Northern men who, so soon as the war shall be ended, would flock Southward with words of peace on their lips, but rankling bitterness in their hearts, to enrich themselves by labor they failed to destroy.

Henceforth and forever, no law should throw its shield over a Northern man who dared brave public opinion by entering the borders of the South ; let such forever avoid our soil, or if they come let them rest assured that they will stand on it only as Pariahs whom all despise and abhor and no law protects.

Nevermore let the sons and daughters of the sunny South desecrate their persons or their homes with the merchandize or wares of the North ; between them and the Vandals who sought their ruin, let no dealings ever more be held in peace. Let the people of the North be told in tones they may not mistake, to avoid our soil, to starve in their Northern dens without wealth and without business until the propitious hour shall come when the South, in arms, shall turn the tide of war upon their frozen soil and warm their icy clime with the flames of their burning cities. That day must come ; justice demands it, and when it does arrive, let the retribution be as terrible as the provocation was infamous.

Guided by a calm consideration of the facts above set forth, and impressed with the importance of decisive action, the Order of Working Brothers, founded with a view to oppose by all lawful means the prevalence of Northern ideas and influences in the South, have, after due deliberation, passed the following resolutions, to which they call the earnest attention of every member of the Order wherever found :

Resolved, That the war waged by the United States against the Confederate States having originated in envy and malicious fanaticism, being unprovoked and avowedly prosecuted for the sake of conquest and wholesale spoliation, is unprecedented in the history of civilized nations, and that having in view the subversion of our domestic institutions and liberties and the degradation of the white race of the South by raising the inferior black race to a condition of political equality with it, said war is violative of the laws of nature and revelation, opposed to the dictates of common sense, and abhorrent to our instincts as men, our faith as Christians, and our principles as members of the Order of W. B.

Resolved, That the barbaric manner in which the present war has been carried on by the government of the United States and its satellites, is repugnant to every feeling of humanity, and should place the soldiers of the North beyond the pale of the laws of war.

Resolved, That we, therefore, solemnly determine that unending resistance to the assaults of the North is the first duty of every Southern citizen, and that the destruction of its armed satellites found on Southern soil should be accomplished by any and every means, regardless of times, places or manner, and that the aiding or abetting of the invading Northern soldiery, under any circumstances, should render the guilty party liable to be treated himself as one of the invaders.

Resolved, That after the invading hordes of the North shall have been driven from Southern soil or exterminated, and a cessation from hostilities shall have been agreed on, it should be the duty of every true Southern citizen to abstain from any dealings with those of the North, or from purchasing or using any wares, merchandize or products coming from the Northern States, and that the entrance of Northern citizens within the borders of the Confederate States for purposes of trade or labor should be opposed and resisted in the most determined manner, and be prevented by peaceful means if they be sufficient, or by forcible ones if necessary.

Resolved, That copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to each of our brethren in the army or elsewhere, so far as practicable, and that the careful attention of each is called thereto, with the injunction that a due regard for our principles and pledges as W. Bs. will not permit us to consider any one a true and faithful brother whose sentiments and whose actions are not in keeping with the spirit of these resolutions.

Passed by the Order and referred to the Publishing Committee.

Approved by the C. of G. A., Order of W. B., and ordered to be recorded for the due guidance of the members.

IN MEMORIAM!

*To the Memory of our lamented Brothers, who on the battle field poured out
their life's blood in defence of our Principles and our Country.*

BY ORDER OF THE C. OF G. A., ORDER OF W. B.

Vengeance our Watchword, Eternal Enmity our Motto.

The battle has been fought and won, but at what a sacrifice of noble men ! The rich fields of the Sunny-South have been protected from the rapine of an insatiate invader, our limbs have been saved from the chains of a ruthless foe intent on our enslaving, but what a price of precious blood has been paid for our salvation !

On their own soil, battling manfully for our defence, our noble friends, brothers, fathers, sons, have poured out their heart's blood and laid down their lives on Shiloh's consecrated field ! And by whom have they been slaughtered ? By men actuated like themselves by lofty motives of liberty, patriotism or honor ? No ! By miscreant hordes, urged on to murder by no higher incentives than lust of plunder ; men unworthy of the name, urged by the hope that our subjugation would make them masters of our wealth ; that our fields, our homes, would be the reward of their victory !

By robbers, such as these, countless homes are rendered desolate ; widows innumerable mourn in sackcloth and ashes the fathers of their orphaned children ; the hearts of Southern mothers bleed from wounds that never, never can be healed !

The corpses of our murdered friends lie peaceful in their honorable graves, their mother earth drinks up their consecrated blood ; the rains of Heaven will wash away its stains from our soil, but shall their memories ever fade from our minds, the remembrance of their unhallowed slaughter ever be effaced from our hearts ?

The atrocious war, unparralleled in the history of modern times, waged against us by the rapacious minions of a base and cowardly race, will end. Their baffled hordes will flee discomfitted from our borders, and, when they shall find themselves incapable of doing us further harm, their rulers will sue for peace and ask for treaties of amity !

Peace ! Amity ! And can these ever again exist between our people and the Vandals of the North ? Shall we say to them, “ You have ravaged our coasts, set the torch to our houses, laid waste our fields, plundered us of our property, murdered our friends and relatives, peace be between us ! let us be friends ? You have wasted your substance in a frantic attempt to possess yourselves of all of ours, come in friendship and replenish your empty coffers from the proceeds of our labor ? Walk our cities in security and grow rich by filling the situations of those whom you have murdered ? The God of Heaven, whom you reject, hurled His winds against your ships which you had loaded with stones to obliterate the harbors He has given us ; build new vessels, and when our people shall have been taxed heavily in labor and means to remove the obstructions you have caused to be placed in their channels, send them to our wharves, filled with the labor of your artisans and manned by our servants whom you have stolen from us, to barter for our gold, and carry off in safety the rich products of our fields you sought to render a desert ? ”

Shade of the gallant Johnston ! unavenged manes of a thousand others less known to fame but not less noble, as truly, deeply mourned by tender bleeding hearts—No ! No ! Be we so base, so void of every sentiment of honor or of manhood, then let us perish from the face of the earth we desecrate, and let a deeper hell be formed for our souls, lest they contaminate with ineffable meanness the nobler Satan and his associates !

Peace ! Amity ! Between us and them can such words never more be spoken. Cessation from hostilities, this much we may consent to, no more. Never again, while this generation lives, can the cowardly fanatics of New England, who, in their insensate hatred, sprung from base cupidity, fanned the fires of war till they encircled our land with a wall of lurid flame, or the rapine thirsting wolves of the North, whose hands

reek with the blood of our friends, tread the streets of Southern cities in safety while a Southern arm can wield a Bowie knife or draw a trigger; never can a Yankee vessel lie secure at our wharves while fire will burn or powder explode !

While this generation lives ? Nay, let us instil into the tender minds of our babes, if possible, a deeper abhorrence, a more intense hate, that our vengeance may live after us—a hatred of the Puritan race' unparalleled, unequalled, save by the profundity of their contempt !

In sorrow and mourning we bow down before the chastening rod of a just God ; kneeling over the graves of our slaughtered loved ones, let our tears pour forth a deserved tribute to the memory of their worth ; in low murmurs breathe we our prayers for their soul's salvation, chaunt a heartfelt requiem to their martyred spirits ; then, let us rise in our manhood, and standing erect before the face of Heaven, swear a great oath that we will live to avenge them !

Men of the South, awake ! By the memories of the dear ones you have lost in this most unhallowed war, by the tears you have shed, by the groans ye have uttered, by the fond recollections of the past and the agonies of the present, arouse from your lethargy and swear never to forget or to forgive ! Harden your heart to hatred and stiffen your sinews for revenge ! As individuals nurse your wrath and whet your spirits of detestation that our National hatred may be intensified !

The day will surely come. In all times watch, in all ways seek for it, the opportunity will not escape you. Patient as the panther of your forests await the auspicious hour, and when it comes strike swift and deadly as the rattlesnake !

Hostilities will cease ; determine that it shall be but for a season ; await the appointed hour of an avenging God, and when it has arrived, light once more the lurid fires of war and hurl their devastating waves over the land of the base and Heaven-accursed Puritans of the North !

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

WORKING BROTHERS

OF

MOBILE,

ORGANIZED OCTOBER, 1859.

{**PREFACE.**—For years the city of Mobile and State of Alabama have suffered pecuniarily, materially and morally, to an incalculable extent, by the prevalence of Northern ideas and influences.

A prurient negrophilism, abetted by Southern supineness, has caused the salutary laws prohibiting free negroes from coming or remaining in the State, slaves from hiring their own time, and acting for themselves, living beyond the supervision and control of their owners or employers, learning to read, owning property &c., to become a dead letter, to the great injury of all classes of the community and deterioration of our slave population.

Northern activity and clannish favoritism, favored by our own easy good nature and want of forethought, has caused our people to become dependent on the North for everything we wear or use, even though such articles could be better made here than there. Our citizens are not deemed worthy of patronage, but non-resident mechanics, machinists, house-keepers, clerks, engineers, drummers, laborers, must be imported from a country hostile to our feelings, interests and institutions, to transact business and do the work required in the Southern city of Mobile.

To oppose and counteract the evils resulting from the above mentioned

ideas and malpractices, the "Order of Working Brothers" has been instituted.

To the Northern idea, that "ALL men are born free and equal," and that the bonds of the negro should be loosened, we oppose the dogma, that the Japhetic, or white race, was created superior to all others, and, that a state of bondage when the two races are thrown together, is the natural status of the negro, and a state of freedom being foreign to his nature, contrary to his instincts and violative of the laws of nature, is injurious to his moral and physical welfare.

We hold, therefore, that the wise laws on the subject, that have fallen into disuse, should be revived; and that the prosperity and welfare, if not the safety of slaves, slave owners and the South, demand the extinction of free negro-dom among us, and that the servitude of negroes be rendered actual, and in no case theoretical merely.

We maintain, that men whose views are unfriendly to the institution of negro slavery, as existing in the Confederate States of America in accordance with their laws, should not be permitted to enter their borders, still less be permitted to do work or transact business, and we are resolved, by all means in our power, to guard our soil from their contaminating influence.

We believe that citizens of the Confederate States, who are residents thereof in good faith, should be patronized and upheld in preference to non-residents who come here to do work, or carry on business for a brief period, and carry off, or transmit to the North, their earnings, to the great loss and injury of the South.

Conscious of the rectitude of their intentions, and firm in the faith of the truth of their principles, the "WORKING BROTHERS" stand pledged to promote their advancement by all lawful means in their power; and they appeal to their fellow-citizens for assistance in establishing the same and guarding their beloved country from the injurious effects of insidious ideas and the influence of persons inimical to its prosperity.

BY ORDER OF THE C. OF G. A., OF THE ORDER OF W. B.]

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This Society shall be known as the WORKING BROTHERS.

SEC. 2. No person shall be a member of this Association who was a citizen of the United States at any time subsequent to the formation of the Provisional Government at Montgomery.

SEC. 3. This Shop shall be invested with power to adopt such By-Laws and regulations from time to time as it may deem expedient.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The officers of a work-shop shall be, a M. W. S., a W. J., a W. M., a W. T., a W. F., a W. A. F. and a W. W., who shall be elected every three months.

SEC. 3. The first quarterly term shall begin from the first regular meeting in January in each year, and end the first regular meeting in April, and so on.

SEC. 3. Election of Officers shall be held the last regular meeting in each quarter, and the officers shall be installed at the first regular meeting in the term for which they were elected; in cases of necessity, however, they may be installed at any subsequent period.

SEC. 4. In case of vacancies from any cause, or in case the Shop fail to elect at the constitutional period, the vacancies may be filled at any time; and in case of failure to elect, the old officers shall hold over until their successors shall be elected and installed.

SEC. 5. All officers shall be installed by the G. D., or by Deputies appointed by him, with the consent of the Grand Council.

SEC. 6. Each officer shall be voted for separately by ballot, and to be elected must receive a majority of all the votes cast ; and when there are more than two candidates in nomination, the one having the least number of votes shall be withdrawn at each ballot when no candidate has received a majority, and no new nomination shall be made after the first ballot. When, however, there is but one candidate in nomination for any office, the Shop may elect by acclamation.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The M. W. S. shall be presiding officer of the Shop. He shall have the casting vote on all questions on which the Shop shall be equally divided, except in cases of election, which shall be decided by lot, if on the second ballot there should again be a tie.

He shall inspect all ballots with the W. J., and report thereon.

He shall have power to convene the Shop for special Jobs whenever he may deem it necessary, and shall do so if required in writing by five members.

He shall appoint at each meeting when necessary, a W., who shall act as W. W., and perform all duties as such, as may be necessary.

He shall sign all orders on the W. T. for the payment of moneys.

He shall perform such other duties as may devolve on him as presiding officer of the Shop.

SEC. 2. In the absence of the M. W. S., the W. J. shall preside himself, or cause the Chair to be filled by any P. M. W. S. at his option, and, in the absence of both the M. W. S. and W. J., the eldest P. M. W. S. shall preside.

All other vacant chairs shall be filled by appointment of the presiding officer.

SEC. 3. The W. F. shall, with the assistance of the W. A. F., examine all persons present at the opening of the Shop to see that none but such as are qualified remain therein, introduce all candidates for acceptance, have charge of the brethren during Shop hours to prevent confusion, and perform such other duties as may be directed by the presiding officer.

SEC. 4. The W. W. shall guard the inner door.

SEC. 5. The W. M. shall keep a true and impartial record of the work done at each meeting, and read the same at each succeeding one. He shall receive all moneys due the Shop, and pay the same over to the W. T., taking his receipt for the same. He shall keep the accounts of the Shop with the individual members. He shall notify all members who shall be three months in arrears of their dues, and, on non-payment of the same, report such delinquents to the Shop.

He shall deliver up at the end of his term all the books, papers, &c., which may have been intrusted to him by the Shop, to his successor in office, and his books shall be posted by him at the end of his term.

He shall attend any committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Shop, or examine his books, and give any assistance or explanation that may be required and in his power.

SEC. 6. The W T. shall receive and hold in his keeping a correct account of the same; and, at the expiration of his term of office, pay over all moneys in his possession belonging to the Shop to his successor.

SEC. 7. Appropriations of moneys by the Shop shall be made at a regular meeting, and shall be paid by the W T. on order of the W M. countersigned by the M. W S., the W. T. receiving and keeping a proper voucher for the same.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. No person shall be accepted a member of this Order under twenty one years of age, or who is not a citizen of a slave-holding State, and well disposed to the institutions of the South.

SEC. 2. No person who is a candidate, or has determined on becoming a candidate for any office of honor or profit, shall be eligible for membership in the Order of W Bs.; and no person who may have been passed on favorably shall be initiated, if he is a candidate when he presents himself for initiation; and no Shop shall take action in any case of election by resolving to support or oppose any candidate for office.

SEC. 3. Any brother who proposes for membership the name of a person whom he knows to be a candidate, or to intend to become a candidate, for any office of honor or profit, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Constitution, and liable to a reprimand, fine or expulsion, to be determined by a vote of the Shop.

SEC. 4. No religious or political question shall be raised in the Order, and it shall be the imperative duty of the presiding officer, at any meeting, to declare all such questions out of order if any such be raised.

SEC. 5. Propositions for membership shall be referred to a committee of three, appointed whenever needed, who shall inquire diligently into the age, character and qualifications of the person proposed, and report at the next regular meeting, but not more than three names shall be referred to the same committee, nor shall the proposer act on said committee.

SEC. 6. When the investigating committee shall have reported unfavorably on the work of any name proposed, his name shall not be withdrawn, but shall be balloted for, otherwise the name may be withdrawn by the proposer.

SEC. 7. The ballot box shall be presented to the M. W S., and all the other officers for their vote, and then placed on a table or stand, in the centre of the Shop, for the members present to deposit their votes on the application. When all the members have voted, the box shall be presented to the W J. for his inspection, and then to the M. W S., who shall declare the result.

SEC. 8. Ballots for candidates shall be by white and black balls, and two black balls shall be sufficient to reject.

SEC. 9. Any person who has been rejected shall not be proposed again within three months of such rejection, and it shall be the duty of the W M. of the Shop wherein such rejection occurred, to give due notice to all the Shops within the county.

SEC. 10. Any candidate who has been passed on and elected a mem-

ber, who does not present himself within three months, shall be deprived of all right to be initiated, but may again be proposed at any subsequent time.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Each Shop shall hold at least two regular meetings a month.

SEC. 2. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of seven W Bs., one of whom must be qualified to preside.

SEC. 3. The entrance fee in no Shop shall be less than fifty cents, and the dues, not less than twenty-five cents.

SEC. 3. Any member violating his obligation through indiscretion, or otherwise, shall be liable to a reprimand, fine or expulsion, which shall be determined by a vote of the Shop.

SEC. 5. If a brother conduct himself unworthily as a W B., it shall be the duty of any brother knowing the facts, to report the same in writing to the M. W S., who shall read the charge to the Shop, withholding the name of the informer, reserving the same as a witness in the case, and shall appoint a committee to investigate the matter. This committee shall notify the accused and the witnesses to appear before them, and, after a full and careful investigation, shall report, together with the testimony, such action as they may deem proper. The final decision shall be by a vote of the Shop. The brother accused shall have the right of hearing all the testimony and discussions in his case, and of defending himself, but shall retire before the final action is taken.

SEC. 6. If a brother make a false charge maliciously against a brother, he shall be subject to such penalty as the Shop may see fit to impose; but if a brother fail to report a member whom he knows to have conducted unworthily as a W. B., he shall, himself, be liable to a reprimand, or fine, at the decision of the Shop.

SEC. 7. In case of the expulsion of a member from the Shop, the W M. shall give due notice to all the Shops within the county, of the name with the cause of expulsion, and such person shall be ever after ineligible in any shop but may be reinstated in his own shop by ballot.

SEC. 8. Any brother aggrieved by the action of his Shop in any case, shall have the right to appeal to the G. C., whose action shall be final.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1 All Shops erected and acting under the authority of the G. C., and none other, shall be held regular and lawful among true brethren; shall be under its jurisdiction, and no charter shall be granted unless the petitioners pledge themselves to be governed and bound by the Constitution and established rites, customs, and usages of the Order, and to observe the regulations of the Grand Council.

SEC. 2. Seven members in good standing and clear on the books, wishing to erect a new Shop, shall obtain demits from their Shop and present a formal petition, accompanied by the Charter fee of five dollars, to the G. C., which, if their position be favorably received, will establish the same.

BY-LAWS.

1. The regular meetings of this Shop shall be held on ——— evening of each week, to open at 7½ o'clock from 1st September to 1st March, and 8 o'clock from March to September.

2. A committee of three shall be appointed as a Finance Committee at the beginning of each term, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts against the Shop.

3. The initiation fee shall be fifty cents, and dues, twenty-five cents per month.

4. Any member of another Shop, desiring to become a member of this, shall deposit with the W. M. a certificate from his own, that he is clear of the books and in good standing, when he may be admitted by a vote of the Shop.

5. In case of the sickness of any member, it shall be the duty of a brother aware of the fact, to report the same to the Shop, and the presiding officer shall appoint a committee to see that the sick brother has proper attendance at night.

6. It shall be the duty of the Sick Committee to notify each night two of the brothers to sit up with the sick brother, if needed, and any brother so notified who refuses, unless he can give a good excuse, shall be fined fifty cents.

7. The W. M. shall keep a roll of the members, alphabetically arranged, for the use of the Sick Committee.

8. No member shall transact private business in the Shop when at labor; or disturb the Shop by loud talking; nor shall smoking be allowed when at labor; and any violation of this law shall render the offender liable to a fine of twenty-five cents.

9. It shall be out of order for any one to go out during initiation, and while progressing, it shall be the duty of the W. W. to inform brethren, applying for admittance, of the fact, by a signal, and to admit no one until the ceremonies are ended.

10. No candidate who presents himself for initiation under the influence of liquor, shall be introduced by the W. F., or W. A. F., while in that condition. Any member who comes to a meeting when disqualified by drink for the orderly transaction of business, shall be fined or expelled, at the discretion of the Shop. It shall be the duty of the W. to refuse admittance to any brother intoxicated.

11. Any member refusing to serve as W. when appointed, shall be liable to a fine of fifty cents; but no member shall be compelled to serve twice during the same month.

12. Each member of a committee shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five cents for neglect of his duties, unless excused by the Shop.

13. All members appointed to serve on a committee shall serve, unless excused by the Shop.

14. All resolutions and reports of committees shall be reduced to writing, and motions, at the request of any member.

15. At special meetings no business shall be transacted but that for which the meeting was called.

16. Voting, except in cases provided by the constitution, shall be by ayes and noes. But any brother may call for a division.

17. No motion shall be reconsidered except on motion of a member who voted in the majority.

18. As soon as the Shop is called to order, every member shall be uncovered and seated, and, when rising to speak, shall address the chair.

No brother shall speak more than twice upon the same subject, unless all the brothers who may desire have had their say upon the same.

19. The W. M. shall receive a commission of 10 per cent on all monies received, as a remuneration for his services.

20. In case of the death or resignation of any officer, the presiding officer shall notify the W. Bs., that at the next regular meeting, the Shop will proceed to an election to fill such vacancy, and he may be installed forthwith.

The following motions shall have precedence as classed :

1. To lay on the table. 2. To postpone action. 3. To refer to a committee 4. To amend. 5. To adopt.

ADDENDA TO THE CONSTITUTION.

REMARKS.

From the first foundation of the Order of "WORKING BROTHERS," it was determined that the Society should be kept free from the wiles and intrigues of political demagogues, whose ends being selfish, could not but prove injurious to the advancement of the patriotic ends the Order was designed to attain. As the membership increased, the wisdom of that determination became more and more apparent, until the members deemed it prudent to adopt some means of securing themselves from the turmoil and contention which ambitious aspirants for office have time and again introduced into similar organizations to their ruin and disgrace. With this view, Sections 2, 3 and 4 of Article 4 of the Constitution were unanimously adopted by the Order.

The intention of said sections is simply to prevent men desirous of office from seeking membership in the Order, for the purpose of using it as a tool for their aggrandizement, and it is therefore provided that persons intending to be candidates for office shall be ineligible until the election at which they mean to be candidates shall have been determined. The wisdom of the stand taken by the Order on this subject has been proven by the fact that some men who, when they were candidates for office, were very solicitous to be admitted into the Order, proved, when their

election had been determined, reluctant to do so, even if they did not, as was the case with others, become violent traders of an Order they knew little of, and that little only from hear-say.

Having, so far, kept it entirely free from political turmoil and the arts of intriguers, it is the firm determination of the members that the Order shall continue to act in the same manner. But, as a body, we go a step further, and desire to protest against the demoralizing effects of electioneering canvasses as they have been heretofore carried on, and the abuses of the elective franchise which have brought doubts to so many reflecting minds as to whether the people were capable of self-government. The laws forbid bribery at elections, yet it is a fact, patent to all, that bribery, both direct and indirect, is the chief element by which our elections have heretofore been decided, at least in our cities and their vicinities. Bribery induces fraudulent voting, another gross violation of our written law, nor is perjury wanting to complete the sad catalogue of our political crimes.

Even if the above facts be left out of the account, the shameful orgies, the worse than Bacchanalian riots, that make night hideous for weeks previous to any important election, are sufficient reasons why good citizens should insist on a reform in the mode of conducting a canvass.

Against all these and similar evils, disgraceful and demoralizing in themselves, and unworthy of a civilized people, the Order of "WORKING BROTHERS" earnestly protests, and appeals to the reflecting and virtuous citizens of every class to frown down any future attempts to reinstate among us shameful evils such as we have mentioned. Whether our appeal be heeded or not, it is our aim and intention to have no part in producing or in fostering them, and we cannot but hold any man who will do so, as unworthy of the suffrages of honest men and good citizens. However unpopular our views may be in the eyes of the keepers of low dens, whose nefarious profits are in a great measure derived from unscrupulous demagogues and their dupes, or in those of men whose only hopes lie in their qualifications to excite the passions and pander to the base propensities of the ignorant and the vicious, we shall deem it our duty to hold ourselves aloof from such acts, and, guided by a high sense of right, shall do whatever in our power lies to bring about in this matter what we consider a much needed reform.

To this end, the following Resolutions have been adopted, and ordered to be annexed to the Constitution, as equally binding on the members of the Order of W. B. :

Resolved, That we will not assist with our means or suffrages, any candidate for an office of honor or profit, who has amalgamated, or shall amalgamate himself with any person of color, free or slave, living with such colored person in adultery.

Resolved, That we will not aid or assist with our means or suffrages, any candidate who shall directly or indirectly endeavor to purchase votes to secure his election, thereby contaminating the purity of the ballot-box, and that we will use all lawful means in our power to prevent any person from voting who is not legally entitled so to do, and that we will use our

best endeavors to bring all persons guilty of bribery or fraudulent voting, to justice and the punishment provided against such offences by the laws of the land.

Resolved, That we will strive to prevent the return among us of any persons who, previous to the war, made a living within the Confederate States, and who left said States after the commencement of hostilities and did not return therein as citizens according to the laws of the Confederate States ; that we will use our best endeavors to prevent all such persons being allowed to come among us, excepting only such as being absent were in the actual employ and service of the Government of said Confederate States.

Passed by the C. of G. A., approved and ordered to be annexed to the Constitution as part of the law of the Order, and binding on all the members thereof.

ADDRESS
TO THE
CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS
OF THE
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Number One.

PREVIOUS to Secession, the South suffered social evils due to Northern men, who came South actuated by motives of gain alone, entertaining no respect for our laws nor regard for our institutions, which, from infancy, they had been taught to abhor. Each Fall our cities swarmed with Northern men coming to compete with our people in every branch of business; while under the pretext of seeking labor, thousands of professional ruffians came to prey upon the community. At the approach of Summer, all hastened to their homes, carrying with them the fruits of their labor or their crimes, to return again the following season for a new harvest.

Among all such there was one bond of union, hatred to the South, its people and its institutions. No matter what their occupation or their station, this bond was never forgotten. Newspapers in the hands of Yankee editors, naturally promoted the interests of Yankee houses, whose patronage filled their advertising columns. Yankee merchants felt it incumbent on them to give employment to Yankee clerks, and Yankee master mechanics of course preferred Yankee journeymen and Yankee materials. By union among themselves, and steady perseverance, they succeeded in engrafting their policy on the South, so that not only its manual and mercantile industry was mostly in the hands of men whose homes were not among those of its people, but the North was looked to for Teachers to educate Southern children, and for Ministers to fill Southern pulpits. Such were readily found by the aid of Abolition and underground railroad associations, and sad experience has taught our people how inexpedient it was to trust the mental and moral training of Southern youth to men from a land whose especial characteristics are fanaticism and narrow-minded bigotry.

War has rid us of such hordes as we have referred to. They who had acquired wealth from Southern labor, true to their instincts, hurried home on the breaking out of hostilities to take up arms for our subjugation.— Men who had worked in our harbors served as pilots to Northern fleets coming to ravage our coasts. Ship owners, who had grown rich by the transportation of Southern staples, found a new use for their vessels in bringing a brutal soldiery to lay waste our borders. Teachers, who had held lucrative situations in our schools, returned, as prisoners captured while attempting the slaughter of their former pupils.

The spirit of the unholy war waged by Northern malignity against the South need not be expiated on. A war marked by such atrocious enormities never before disgraced the civilized world, yet the outrages perpetrated by the unbridled soldiery of the North, under the sanction of their leaders, falls far short of those the shameless Puritans of New England boasted their intention to visit upon the devoted Southern land. Foiled in their attempt to coerce the South to submission and reduce its people to a state of vassalage, more unendurable than Egyptian bondage, the frenzied fanatics of New England sought to involve it in the horrors of a servile war and to re-enact, on a grander scale, the atrocities of the San Domingo massacre.

Can such a damning record as that, the people of New England have by their deliberate deeds made against themselves, ever be forgotten by the true men of the South? Shall they, after hostilities have ceased from their inability to work us further harm, again be permitted to overrun the Confederate States, despoiling our citizens of labor by day, if not robbing them of their property by night, and enticing their servants to arson, rebellion and flight, whenever an opportunity may offer? Shall our brave soldiers, by whose valor the South is shielded from the lust and rapine of a brutal foe, return from their hard fought fields to starve, while the base misercants, they drove in ignominious flight from our borders, fatten on the labor that of right belongs to our defenders? Shall our friends who gave up lucrative situations to take up arms for their homes and their altars, return to find their places filled by the base spawn of cursed Yankeeedom? Shall we, whose sons, brothers, sires, have poured out their lives for their country and for us, be mindful of their memories never more, and, false to them, take their murderers by the hand and lavish on them all our care?

Men of Richmond, so often threatened by a boastful horde exulting in its multitude, and so often saved at the cost of so much precious blood of Southern heroes; chivalrous sons of Charleston, against which the unutterable malignity of our foes sought to vent itself by the destruction of your harbors; Carolinians, by the memories of Newbern and of Kingston; brave sons of Savannah and of Mobile; unfortunate children of New Orleans, which misfortune placed within the power of an enemy whose brutal fiendishness has merited to him the name of *beast*; noble redeemers of Galveston; heroic defenders of immortal Vicksburg; Southerners, one and all, let your indignant response peal o'er the land carrying joy to the hearts of your warriors, assurance of future security to the

doubting minds of your fellow-citizens, and dismay to those Northern miscreants who yet hope that the South may be theirs to explore and prey upon.

Were we so base as to consent to it, how could our noble soldiers who so freely offer their lives, if they be needed, as a sacrifice on the altar of their country's safety, bear the torturing thought that when they return from the fields consecrated with their blood and made immortal by their heroism, they will find their places filled by their bitter foes, and the labor that should be theirs for the support of their families, in a great measure, in the hands of those who sought to destroy it? Would they suffer it patiently, or would they not sooner make the streets of our cities run red with Yankee blood? But timely preparation will avert such evils and render useless violent measures.

To our brave soldiers, one and all—but more especially to the members of our Order, to be found in every division of our glorious armies—we say, “Be of good cheer, your brethren have not forgotten you, nor will they ever. Let this be a testimonial to you that there are some toiling earnestly in your behalf and who will not allow your rights and interests to be lost sight of. When arms shall have been laid aside, and you return to your cherished homes, join with us in protecting them from the pollution of Northern vandals in peace as you are now doing in war, and shoulder to shoulder we shall stand a Southern brotherhood to drive back the tide of Yankee invasion, ‘peaceably if we may, forcibly if we must.’”

Impressed with the importance of the subject, the VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF THE ORDER OF WORKING BROTHERS—a Society formed to oppose the growth of Northern ideas and influences in the South, to sustain its liberties and institutions in their purity, to foster the development of Southern industry, heretofore kept down by the unjust legislation which, under the Union, made all sections tributary to the grasping avarice of New England, still more by the competition of transient persons, upheld and abetted by men of means and influence, whose homes, interests and feelings being all Northern, were naturally opposed to the interests of Southern labor.—appeal to the true hearted sons of the South to take prompt and efficient means to prevent the re-instating among us of the evils which they have so long suffered.

All reflecting men will admit that the swarming South of men opposed by religion and education to our institutions, cannot but be injurious to our welfare, if not dangerous to our safety; that the employing of men coming South but for a few months in the year, is unjust to our resident citizens and ruinous to the country. Neither will it be denied that the greater part of the vice and violations of law and order which disgrace our cities is chargeable to the floating population that crowds thither in search of employment or under the pretext of seeking it. Unscrupulous demagogues find in this class fit subjects for bribery, false voting, and perjury, and thus chiefly is the elective franchise, the proudest privilege of a free people, brought into disrepute and contempt.

To provide in time against these and similar evils originating from the same cause, the Committee, in the name of the Order of W Bs., appeals to all true Southerners, and urges them to weigh well the importance of the subject, and resolving that those evils shall be guarded against, to set seriously about devising a preventive.

We suggest, for general consideration, the necessity of enforcing strictly the wise and salutary laws designed to protect Southern institutions in their purity, by forbidding slaves to hire their own time and act for themselves, a practice which is demoralizing to the slave and tends to render him vicious and discontented ; that the laws prohibiting free negroes to enter the Confederate States be made general and be strictly observed, and that they be extended so as to prevent any vessel manned wholly or in part by free negroes from entering our harbors.

We suggest the expediency of a general law providing that no citizen or native of the New England States shall be allowed to become a citizen or denizen of the Confederate States ; that they be not permitted to transact business therein as teachers, preachers, merchants, mechanics or laborers of any kind, and that all such as may enter our borders, under any pretext whatever, shall be required to give bonds for their good behavior generally, and, especially, that while they remain in the South they will in no wise, either by word or deed, interfere with our institutions.

More especially should it be provided that no Northern man who, previous to Secession, was a resident of any of the Southern States, and who subsequent thereto abandoned them to return to the North, shall ever, under any pretext whatever, re-enter the Confederate States, and that imprisonment for a long term of years shall be the penalty for the violation of the law on this subject.

It is further suggested that henceforth no person shall be allowed to acquire a domicile by residence in the Confederate States who will not solemnly recognize the right of said States to hold him subject to military service in case of war against any nation except that to which he may owe allegiance by birth.

Believing that in urging the above suggestions on the consideration of our fellow-citizens, we counsel for the best interests of our country, we again appeal to all true patriots to enter heart and hand into the struggle to secure the moral, industrial and commercial independence of the South from the fetters of fanatical New England, and, that this desirable end may be promptly and securely attained, we urge true Southerners to organize in every city and village, so that by concert of action, the dangers and evils may be averted which want of timely counsel and energetic action would surely bring upon our beloved country.

AN ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

BY B. B. COX.

Number Two.

Soldiers of the Army:—Your aged fathers and mothers, your fond sisters and brothers, your devoted wives and babes, cry aloud for vengeance on those vandals who have sworn to subjugate or exterminate you, and when you shall meet their dastardly hosts on the battle field, strike to their hearts the deadly blow, and show them that you are nerved by the blood of your slaughtered brothers which cries for vengeance from the plains of Fredericksburg, Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Seven Pines, and many other like glorious fields; and when they shall beg for mercy, and you have granted it, point out to them the ashes of your once happy homes now desolated. Ask them if they showed mercy unto your aged fathers and mothers, your virgin sisters and your innocent babes—ask them if the cries of those ever awakened any mercy or sympathy in their hearts of stone, and when you have granted that mercy unto them, is it to take them by the hand and welcome them to your homes in the Sunny South to fill those places for which you have so nobly fought? No! no! Forever drive from your minds such thoughts. Do not for one moment suppose that those you have left behind have forgotten you or the trials and troubles you have gone through and are now undergoing. While we know that your marches and counter-marches have been over sharp rocks and frozen ground, when every step you took was marked by the crimson blood from your feet, and your tattered garments altogether insufficient to protect your noble forms from the inclemency of Winter's frozen storm or the burning heat of a Summer's sun, our prayers have been hourly ascending to Divine Providence for your care and protection. Oh! God, preserve us.

Soldiers of the Army:—Your brothers and sisters, your wives and children, look to you for protection, while they are daily and hourly praying to a just and merciful God for your welfare; and, think not that, when you have struck the last blow for your struggling country, and you shall have achieved its independence, you will return to your homes to find

your places of business filled with the base vandals of the North No, Soldiers ! Your old men and aged sires have sworn a great oath that such shall never be—never ! But that you shall return to your dear homes and enjoy all the rights and privileges for which you have so nobly fought and nobly won. When a happy peace shall have blessed our country, and you shall have sheathed the victorious sword never again to leap from its scabbard, but in defence of your country and your homes, then will the young maidens on your return strew your path with sweet scented flowers ; then will the mother and wife clasp to their bosoms the way-worn warrior ; aged sires and young brothers and sisters will wash and bind up the wounds of their returning hero, and, like ministering angels, they will soften the pallet, and smooth the pillow of the suffering soldier ; then will future historians write and minstrels sing :

Hallelujah ! Amen !

Tyrants shall be driven from our shore,
The Puritan race shall be ever effaced,
God grant us to see them no more.

Yes, Soldiers, we have said “ to see them no more,” and when, in future ages, historians shall have recorded the dark and bloody deeds of the fanatical Puritan race of New England, and your now glittering arms shall be hung up in your peaceful homes as monuments of everlasting fame, then shall your children’s children sing like Hannibal, “ you crossed the plains o’er rocky hills and through frost and snow, but still laurels wore ” Aye, Soldiers, you have truly the laurel won, yet you have another sacred duty to perform. Yes, to teach your children to forever abhor the name of Yankee and to hold no commune with them, to shun them as they would the fires of hell, for they are but the tools of Satan. For, be assured, he will be like unto the shorn lamb that has had the wool taken from his back ; he will return to your sunny homes, not as the shorn lamb but a wolf, to prey upon the kind hospitality, the noble generosity of the Southern people ; he will seek an asylum among you not from love or feeling for you, but from pure selfishness and love of gain. He will endeavor to plant in your midst his church, with its fanatical doctrines, his schools, with their fanatical teachings ; he will endeavor to plant himself in your “ sanctum sanctorum.” Soldiers of our country, believe him not, trust him not, for when happy peace shall have crowned your efforts and blessed our glorious country, when you have taken up the olive branch and buried the hatchet, then will he come, with the tongue of the serpent and the arts of the syren, and tell you that he too was heart and soul with the South. For what, Soldiers, will he tell you this ? Is it from kindness of heart or love for you ? No, no ! It is to gain your confidence that he may be the better able to rob you of your sacred and dear bought rights—the rights of industry—that industry by which you are to maintain your families and support the institutions of our glorious South. Aye, Soldiers, beware that you are not deluded by false men who are in your cities and villages, for like to the stories of old, some remain, that there may a door still be kept open by

which the perfidious vandals may come in, whilst others have gone to our enemies to aid and support them with the very means obtained from the labor of our land. Ships that were built with Southern gold have brought vast armies from the North, not to battle with the brave, but to place the iron hand of tyranny upon the necks of your aged fathers and mothers, and insult and outrage your wives, daughters and sisters.

Soldiers, those who now address you with trembling hands and pure hearts, shed tears of sorrow and anguish with those you left behind, who, through treachery, fell as prey to the tyrant's grasp. The Great and Almighty God will avenge them. The day is not far distant when the soldiers of our sister city—the Crèsent city of fair Louisiana—will return to their homes. Then will the mouldering bones of their martyred comrades and the heart-searing wrongs of their sires, mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, cry aloud for vengeance on the Beast and his satellites ; then will the noble souls of Johnson and Dreux command the armies of the fair Sunny South to drive from their dear native land those who nestled in the lap of the tyrant ; then will the orange blossoms of fair Louisiana throw forth fragrance ; then will the magnolia blossom open its casket of sweet perfume to scent that once polluted air ; then will old men and young maidens bow in humble and hearty thanks to a just and righteous God ; then will mothers, wives and daughters sob with the fullness of heart-felt thanks for their deliverance ; the will little babes clasp their tiny hands, and, with the prayers their mothers have taught them, cry Amen ! thank God ! our country's free !

